



TAURANGA MOANA

Iwi Management Plan 2016-2026

A Joint Environmental Plan for Ngāti Ranginui,
Ngāi Te Rangi and Ngāti Pūkenga

Ko Takitimu me Mataatua ngā waka
Ko Mauao te Maunga
Ko Te Awanui te Moana
Ko Ngāti Ranginui, Ngāi Te Rangi
me Ngāti Pūkenga nga Iwi

Tauranga Moana is a taonga, a source of identity,
a life source and food bowl for our people.

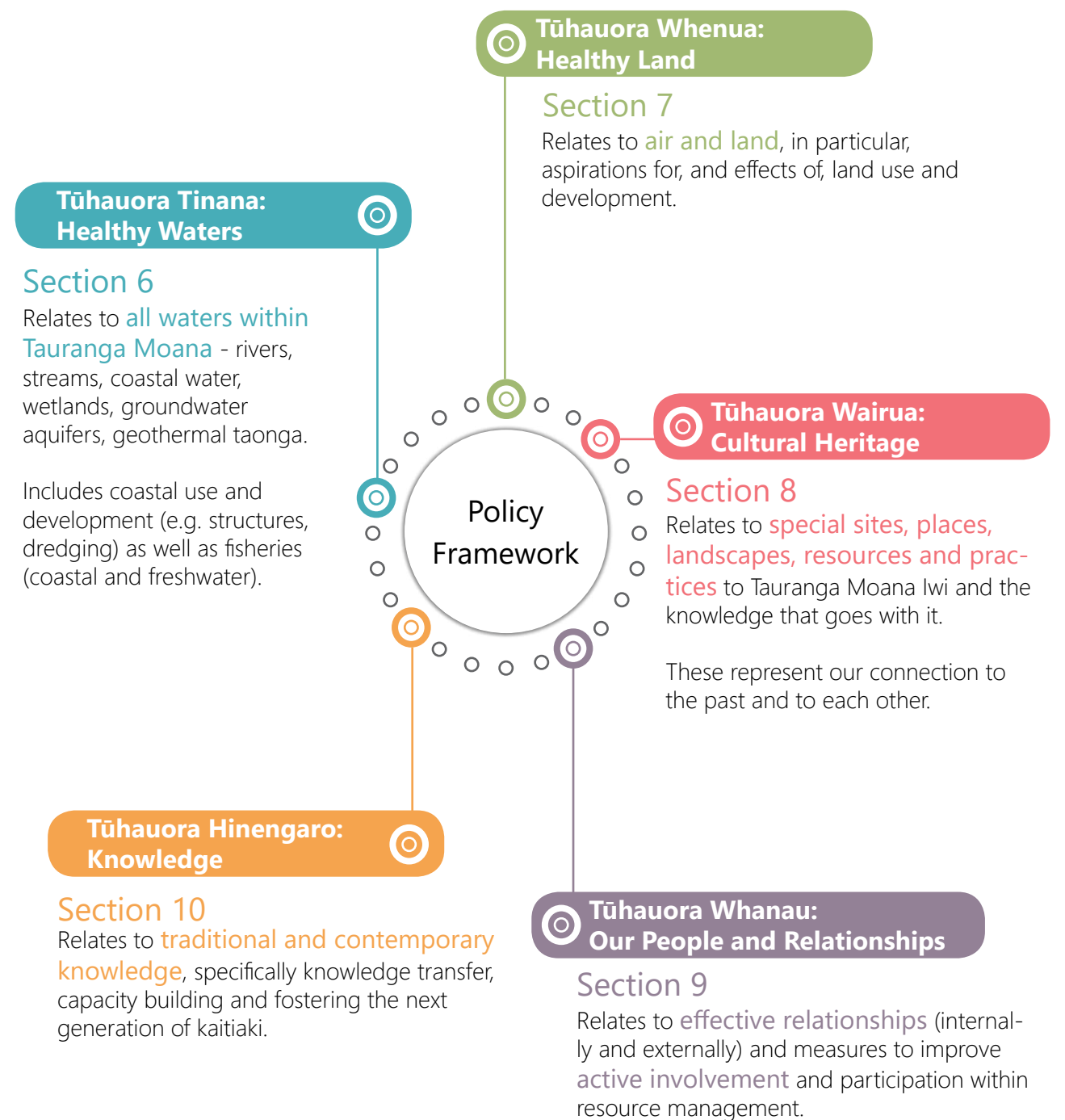
This Joint Environmental Plan is the collective voice of
Ngāti Ranginui, Ngāi Te Rangi and Ngāti Pūkenga as it relates
to Tauranga Moana: Te Awanui (Tauranga Harbour),
surrounding lands and waters including the ocean.

This Plan is structured around five core elements (refer right)
which, in balance, represent a healthy Tauranga Moana.

It presents a new pathway, a proactive approach to support
Tauranga Moana Iwi and hapū at all levels within
environmental management.

It seeks to inspire greater collaboration now,
in advance of Treaty Settlements and Freshwater Reforms.

It seeks to influence positive change and highlight that we
have a greater role to play in restoring the
health and wellbeing of Tauranga Moana.



Contents

THIS IWI PLANNING DOCUMENT IS OWNED AND RECOGNISED BY:

Ngāti Ranginui Iwi Society Incorporated
Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Te Rangi Iwi Trust
Ngāti Pūkenga Iwi ki Tauranga Trust

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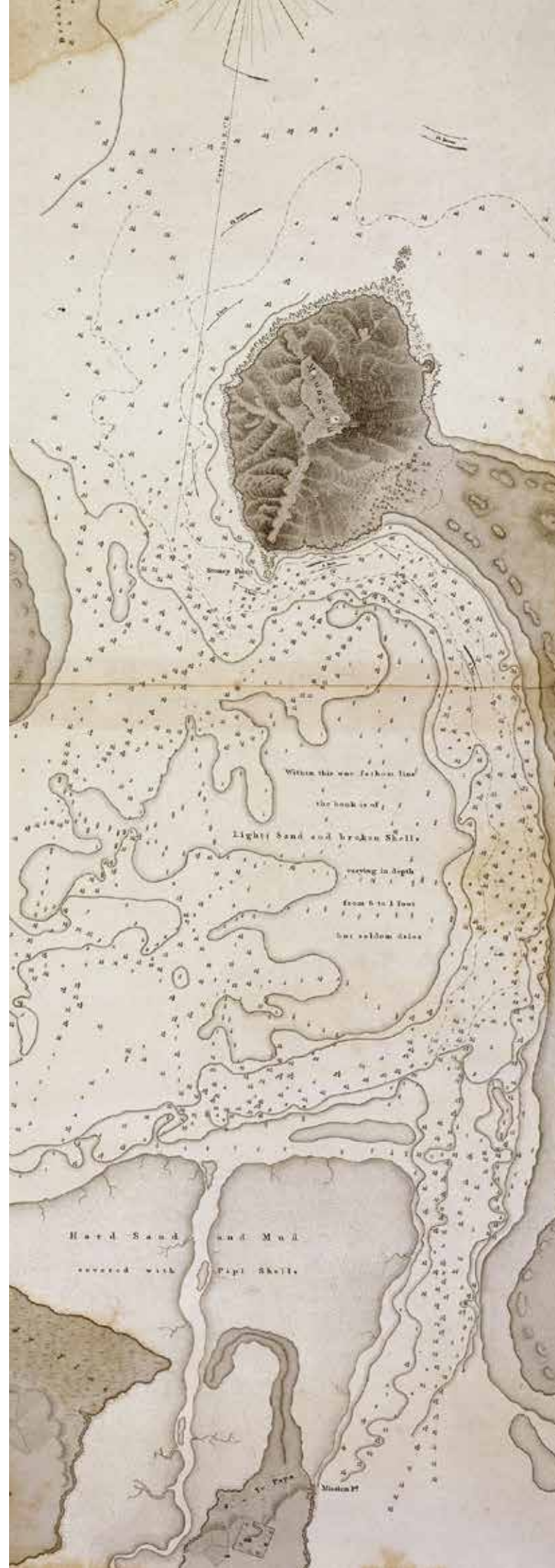
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- Sir George Grey Special Collections, Auckland Libraries, NZ Map 3916 (Tauranga Harbour Survey Map) – right & inside rear cover

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Version 2 (1 May 2019). Removed reference to Te Awanui IMP and Tauranga Moana IMP website.



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PART A

Setting the Scene

1. Introduction

The Tauranga Moana Iwi Management Plan is a joint Planning Document prepared by, and on behalf of, Ngāti Ranginui, Ngāi Te Rangi and Ngāti Pūkenga.

1.1 Plan Purpose

The purpose of this Plan is to **articulate the collective vision and aspirations of Ngāti Ranginui, Ngāi Te Rangi and Ngāti Pūkenga, in relation to Tauranga Moana.**

It is an environmentally-focused plan with formal recognition under the Resource Management Act and includes priority issues, outcomes and actions for the next ten years (2016-2026).

Some of the actions are aspirational, requiring time and collaboration to be achieved. Other actions should be business as usual for those agencies involved within resource management.

Tauranga Moana Iwi

We Are...

Ngāti Ranginui

Ngāi Te Rangi

Ngāti Pūkenga

Tauranga Moana

Is...

Te Awanui Tauranga Harbour

Adjacent land, and waters (e.g. rivers, wetlands, aquifers & geothermal taonga)

Coastal marine areas

For Iwi and Hapū

This Plan will assert and support the relationship of Tauranga Moana Iwi and hapū with the environment.

In particular, this Plan will:

ARTICULATE

In relation to Ngāti Ranginui, Ngāi Te Rangi and Ngāti Pūkenga (collectively):

- ▶ Environmental issues of significance
- ▶ Aspirations for positive change
- ▶ Expectations around engagement with Iwi and hapū

In relation to Tauranga Moana.

INFLUENCE

The development of Nga Tai ki Mauao, the post-settlement framework document for Tauranga Moana².

SUPPORT

- ▶ Co-governance arrangements.
- ▶ A collective and coordinated approach between and within Iwi and hapū regarding Tauranga Moana.
- ▶ On-the-ground initiatives to improve the health and wellbeing of Tauranga Moana e.g. restoration projects
- ▶ Planning documents prepared by Ngāti Ranginui, Ngāi Te Rangi and Ngāti Pūkenga or associated hapū e.g. Iwi or Hapū Management Plans.
- ▶ Submissions prepared by Ngāti Ranginui, Ngāi Te Rangi and Ngāti Pūkenga or associated hapū.

ACKNOWLEDGE

- ▶ The mana whenua and mana moana of each Iwi and hapū within their respective areas of interest.
- ▶ The rights of rūnanga, hapū and whānau to speak on matters that affect them.

This Plan does not:

- ▶ attempt to articulate values, interests and aspirations of individual Iwi and hapū. This will vary from Iwi, hapū and whānau.
- ▶ replace any planning document prepared by Ngāti Ranginui, Ngāi Te Rangi and Ngāti Pūkenga or associated hapū e.g. Iwi or Hapū Management Plans.
- ▶ alleviate any obligation to consult individually with Ngāti Ranginui, Ngāi Te Rangi and Ngāti Pūkenga or associated hapū.

For Local Authorities and other Plan Users

It is intended that this environmentally-focused Plan will:

INFLUENCE

- ▶ The development of Nga Tai ki Mauao, the post-settlement framework document for Tauranga Moana³
- ▶ The Te Awanui Tauranga Harbour Programme
- ▶ Council Long Term / Annual Plans
- ▶ Resource Management Documents and Processes

ARTICULATE

Expectations regarding engagement for plan changes and consent processes

BUILD

Cultural awareness and understanding with Councils, stakeholders and the wider community

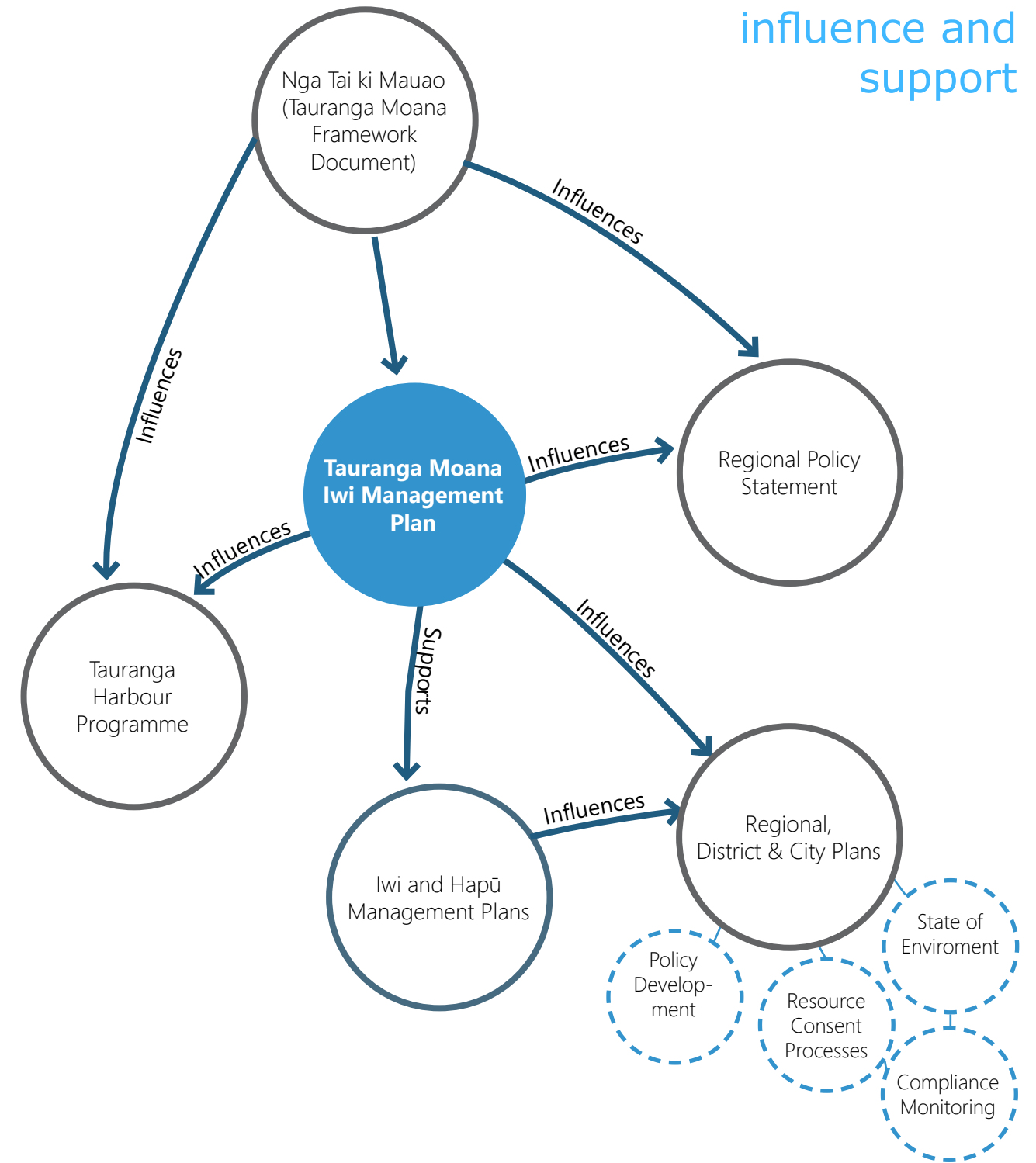
This Plan is recognised by Ngāti Ranginui, Ngāi Te Rangi, Ngāti Pūkenga and associated Settlement Trusts¹. Therefore it is a planning document that has formal recognition under the Resource Management Act. This means that:

- ▶ The Regional Council must take into account this Plan when preparing, reviewing, or changing a Regional Policy Statement or Regional Plan.
- ▶ The City/District Council must take into account this Plan when preparing, reviewing, or changing a City/District Plan.
- ▶ All Councils must have regard to this Plan when considering a resource consent.

¹ listed in Sections 3.1-3.3 of this Plan



Where this Plan fits and what it will influence and support



1.2 Vision for Tauranga Moana

The collective vision of Ngāti Ranginui, Ngāi Te Rangi and Ngāti Pūkenga in relation to Tauranga Moana is:

Tauranga Moana Iwi and hapū work together and are actively involved in restoring and enhancing the mauri of Tauranga Moana

By 2040, the mauri of Tauranga Moana is restored and is healthy and abundant with life. This means that:

- ▶ The collective values, principles and beliefs of Tauranga Moana Iwi are embedded in the management of Tauranga Moana.
- ▶ The mana and rangatiratanga of Tauranga Moana Iwi and hapū over Tauranga Moana is recognised.
- ▶ Tauranga Moana Iwi and hapū are actively involved in the management of land, air, water and coastal resources within Tauranga Moana.
- ▶ Environmental kaitiakitanga, economic prosperity, cultural integrity and social wellbeing are in balance.

1.3 Guiding Principles

The following principles will guide how this Plan is implemented, how Tauranga Moana Iwi will work together and with others.

Whakapiri - Engagement

Whakamarama - Enlightenment

Whakamana - Empowerment

Within the context of implementing this Plan, we will:

- ▶ work together for better outcomes.
- ▶ build capacity and develop a shared understanding to guide and inform our individual and collective decision-making.
- ▶ empower our people to be part of the management and restoration of Tauranga Moana.

2. Tauranga Moana: Where we are

2.1 Our Area of Interest

Within the context of this Plan, Tauranga Moana comprises:

1. **Te Awanui / Tauranga Harbour**
2. **The inland harbour catchment:**
 - ▶ **All land** where the rivers and streams drain into Te Awanui / Tauranga Harbour
 - ▶ **All waters** including rivers, streams, wetlands, groundwater aquifers and geothermal taonga.
3. **The coastal marine area** from Ngā Kurī-a-Whareī in the north-west to Wairakei Stream and extending seaward.

This Plan acknowledges the overlapping resource interests of each Tauranga Moana Iwi and their associated hapū. The applied geographic area is not to minimise or diminish traditional iwi interests but aims to give effect to their cultural, environmental, social and economic relationships.

This Plan also provides a backbone of support to counterpart islands such as Karewa, Tuhua, Matakana, Rangiwaea, Motuhua, Motiti, Moturiki and Motuotau.

2.2 What Tauranga Moana means to us

In developing this Plan, Ngāti Ranginui, Ngāi Te Rangi and Ngāti Pūkenga hapū and whānau shared what made Tauranga Moana special, in particular, the following:

TŌ TĀTOU TUAKIRI OUR IDENTITY

Tauranga Moana is central to our cultural wellbeing and identity. It is what links us to our past and to each other.

"It is a part of my identity, it makes up who I am and how I live...."

TŌ TĀTOU TAONGA OUR TREASURE

Tauranga Moana is a taonga, a life source and food bowl for marine life and our people. It nourishes us physically and spiritually.

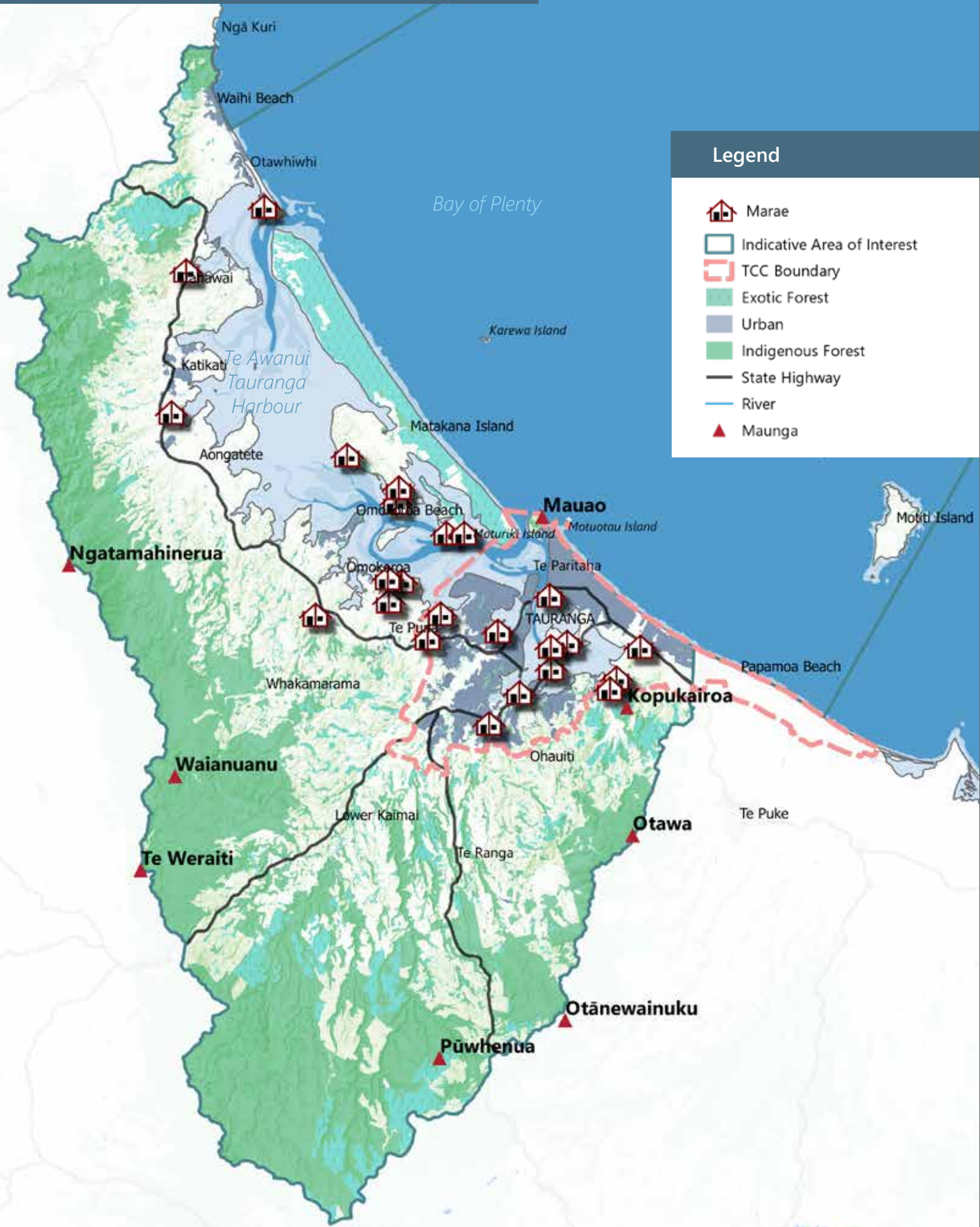
"It has provided the sustenance to feed my wairua and my physical needs. It is a taonga I will treasure forever..."

TŌ TĀTOU TŪRANGA OUR PLACE

Tauranga Moana is a beautiful place to wake up to every day and be able to take the whānau to just relax, gather kai and have fun.

"I love going to motuhua island and collecting kaimoana like pipi and scallops. I love swimming and camping on the beach. The sea means a lot to my family and I love the fact that the moana provides for my whānau."

Mai Ngā Kuri-a-Wharei ki Wairakei



Te Awanui Tauranga Harbour, is regarded as one of the significant areas of traditional history and identity for the three Tauranga Moana iwi. This is reflected in the following Tauparapara 'Tu Mokemoke' which refers to the various points on and around the Tauranga Harbour with links to the tupuna, hapu and cultural sites, such as marae, within Tauranga Moana.

Tu mokemoke ana au i runga Mauao
 Ka hoki mahara kia rātou ma
 Ko enei ra ngā nohonga tupuna
 O Ngāi Te Rangi, o Ngāti Ranginui
 Timata ra taku haere i Otāwhiwhi
 Kei reira ra tu mai koe Tamaoho
 Hoki whakaroto au ki Katikati
 Rereatukahia ko Tamawhariua
 Haere tika tonu au ki te Pirirakau
 Kei Omokoroa ko Tawhitinui
 Kei Te Puna ko Paparaoa ko Tutereinga
 Ko Poututerangi
 Heke tonu atu au ke tatahi
 Tiro whakawaho au ki Motuhua
 Tiro whakamuri au ki Raropua
 Kupapa atu au ki raro Oikemoke
 Piki tonu atu au ke Pukewhanake
 Whakawhiti atu au te awa Wairoa
 Ko Ngāti Kahu, ko Ngāti Pango
 Peke atu au ke Peterehema
 Kei reira ra ko Ngāti Hangarau
 Kei Otumoetai kua ngaro rātou
 Hoki whakaroto atu ano taku haere
 Ngāi Tamarawaho kei Huria
 Rere tika tonu au ki Hairini
 Tu mai koe ko Ranginui
 Ko Ngāi Te Ahi, ko Ngāti He
 Tiro muri whenua ki Waimapu
 Tiro runga maunga ki Taumata

Rere tika tonu au ki Maungatapu
 Rauna atu taku haere ki roto Waitao
 Ko Tāhuwhakatiki, ko Te Whetu
 Tu mai koe Ngāti Pūkenga
 Kei Maungatawa, ko Tamapahore
 Ngā pāpaka enei o Rangataua
 Rere tika tonu atu taku haere
 Ki Hungahungatoroa ki Whareroa
 Te iwi kaunei ko Tukairangi
 Peke atu au ki Waikari
 Kei reira ko Tapukino
 Kau atu te Moana ki Matakana
 Ko Te Rangihouhiri
 Kei Ōpureora ko koe ra
 Ko Tuwhiwhia
 Kei Te Kutaroa ko Tauaiti
 Kei Rangiwaea Te Haka a Te Tupere
 Kei Opounui Romainohorangi
 Moe mai ra koro Tupaea
 I raro i te marumaru o Te Maunga
 Tiro whakawaho ki aku moutere
 Ki Motiti, Ki Tūhua tu mai koutou
 Ngāi Tauwhao
 Hoki, piki ano ki runga Mauao
 Hei whakamutunga mo enei haerenga
 I roto Te Moana o Tauranga
 E tau nei e, Hi!



3. Tauranga Moana: Who we are

3.1 Tauranga Moana Iwi Collective

Ngāti Ranginui, Ngai Te Rangi and Ngāti Pūkenga formed the Tauranga Moana Iwi Collective to negotiate Treaty redress in respect of shared interests. Shared redress includes:

- ▶ A co-governance framework for Tauranga Moana
- ▶ Development of Ngā Tai ki Mauao, the Tauranga Moana framework document
- ▶ Conservation redress
- ▶ Joint management arrangements for Mauao
- ▶ One-off financial payment to assist with administration
- ▶ Commercial properties to be leased back to the Crown
- ▶ 40% of Athenree Forest and accumulated rentals

3.2 Ngāti Ranginui

Origins

Ngāti Ranginui are the descendants of ancestors who arrived on the Takitimu Waka and settled in Tauranga Moana hundreds of years ago. Tamatea Arikini conducted the rituals and ceremonies of the arrival at Mauao. Over many generations, these ancestors and their descendants established villages, fortifications, burial grounds, fishing areas and forest places. Many of these lands and waters were confiscated following the land wars in 1865.

Today the Ngāti Ranginui descendants retain only a fraction of their once vast estates. Ngāti Ranginui express their relationship with ancestral lands by maintaining marae, retaining remnant reserves and keeping the identity and customary rights and practices alive¹.

The Ngāti Ranginui area of interest extends from Ngā Kurī-a-Whare, northwest of Tauranga, inland to the summit of Mount Te Aroha, extending south-east along the Kaimai Range to Pūwhenua and extending south to the Mangorewa River. From the Mangorewa River the boundary extends north-east to Otānewainuku and to coastal Wairakei².

Hapū and Marae

Ngāti Ranginui Iwi has 10 affiliated hapū: Ngāi Tamarāwaho, Ngāi Te Ahi, Ngāti Hangarau, Wairoa (comprising Ngāti Kahu, Ngāti Pango & Ngāti Rangī), Ngāti Ruahine, Ngāti Taka, Ngāti Te Wai and Pirirākau.

There are ten Ngāti Ranginui marae³, located between Katikati and Waimapu.

¹ Source: <http://www.ranginui.co.nz/>

² Source: Deed of Settlement

³ Source: <http://www.ranginui.co.nz/> and <http://www.tkm.govt.nz/>

Iwi Authority and Settlement Trust

Established in 1990, the Ngāti Ranginui Iwi Society Incorporated is the mandated Iwi authority on behalf of its tribal members and 10 marae. Its core business is health and social services, administration support and representation.

The Ngā Hapū o Ngāti Ranginui Settlement Trust is the mandated Post-Treaty settlement governance entity, which was established in June 2012 to represent the 10 hapū of Ngāti Ranginui.

Contact

Ngāti Ranginui Iwi Society Incorporated
Old Tauranga Post Office Building
51 Willow Street, Tauranga

Phone 07 571 0934
Email admin@ranginui.co.nz
Website <http://www.ranginui.co.nz>

Marae	Hapū o Ngāti Ranginui	Whareni	Location
Tuapiro Marae	Ngāti Te Wai	Ngā Kurī a Whare	Hikurangi Road, Katikati
Tawhitinui Marae	Pirirākau	Kahi	Old Waihi Road, RD6, Tauranga
Paparoa Marae	Pirirākau	Werahiko	Paparoa Road, Te Puna
Tutereinga Marae	Pirirākau & Ngāti Taka	Tutereinga	Tangitu Road, Te Puna
Poututerangi Marae	Pirirākau	Takurua	Beach Road, Te Puna
Wairoa Marae	Wairoa (comprising Ngāti Kahu, Ngāti Pango & Ngāti Rangī)	Kahu Tapu	Waihi Road, Bethlehem
Hangarau Marae	Ngāti Hangarau	Hangarau	Bethlehem Road, Bethlehem
Huria Marae	Ngāi Tamarāwaho	Tamatea Pokaiwheuna	Te Kaponga Street, Judea
Hairini Marae	Ngāi Te Ahi	Ranginui	Tamahika Street, Hairini
Waimapu Marae	Ngāti Ruahine	Te Kaupapa o Tawhito	Waimapu Road, Poike

3.3 Ngāi Te Rangī

Origins

Ngāi Te Rangī is a Mataatua tribe, with a rich history which began from our journeys from the East Coast. After many battles, Ngāi Te Rangī resided in Whangarā, then Opotiki, and through intermarriage and many gruelling battles, finally settled in Tauranga Moana. This historical journey is known as Te Heke o Rangihouhiri.

The tribe was originally called Ngāti Rangihouhiri. However, after their ancestor Te Rangihouhiri died in one of the country's most bloodiest battles (Poporohuamea), the tribe was renamed Ngāi Te Rangī¹.

Hapū and Marae

Ngāi Te Rangī have 11 operative Marae and 11 affiliated Hapu located as far north as Katikati through to Te Tumu in the east and on the islands of Matakana, Tuhua, Motiti and Rangiwaea. It is the largest of the three Iwi that have settled in the Tauranga Moana.

¹ Source: <http://www.ngaiterangi.org.nz/>

Iwi Authority and Settlement Trust

Established in 2007, Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Te Rangī Iwi Trust is the mandated Iwi authority on behalf of its tribal members. It operates across three core areas - Puna Toko Te Ora (Health & Social Services), Te Ohu Taiao (Resource Management Unit) and Te Pou Tuawha (Education & Te Reo)

The Ngāi Te Rangī Settlement Trust and Ngā Pōtiki a Tamapahore Trust were established in July 2013 to manage the tribe's treaty settlement assets.

Contact

Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Te Rangī Iwi Trust
Te Awa O Tukorako Lane, Mount Maunganui

Phone 07 575 3765
Email reception@ngaiterangi.com
Website www.ngaiterangi.org.nz

Marae	Hapū o Ngāi Te Rangi	Whareniui	Location
Otāwhiwhi	Te Whānau a Tauwhao	Tamaoho	Seaforth Road, Bowentown
Te Rereatukahia	Ngai Tamawhariua	Tamawhariua	Te Rereatukahia Road, Katikati
Maungatapu (Opopoti)	Ngāti He	Wairakewa	Wikitoria Street, Maungatapu
Tahuwhakatiki (Romai)	Ngā Potiki	Rongomainohorangi	Welcome Bay Road, Welcome Bay
Mangatawa	Ngāti Kaahu & Ngā Potiki	Tamapahore	Tareha Lane, Kairua
Hungahungatoroa (Whakahinga)	Ngāi Tukairangi	Tāpuiti	Hungahungatoroa Road, Matapihi
Whareroa	Ngati Kuku, Ngai Tukairangi	Rauru ki Tahī	Taiaho Place, Mount Maunganui
Waikari	Ngati Tapu	Tapukino	Waikari Road, Matapihi
Te Rangihouhiri (Oruarahi)	Ngai Tamawhariua	Te Rangihouhiri	Matakana Point Road, Matakana Island

3.4 Ngāti Pūkenga Origins

Ngāti Pūkenga is a Mataatua tribe, comprising the descendants of Te Tāwera, Ngāti Ha and Ngāti Pūkenga. Their customary lands are located at four dispersed kāinga – Tauranga, Maketu, Manaia and Pakikaikutu.

Ngāti Pūkenga describe their ancestral lands and area of interest as extending from Amaru Te Waihi at Tauranga Moana inland to Te Aroha, and south to Pūwhenua and Otānewainuku. From Otānewainuku, the area continues east to the coast at Waihi Estuary in Maketu (including the maunga Kopukairoa, Otara and Otawa) and from there to Amaru Te Waihi.

Hapū and Marae

Ngati Pūkenga have eight affiliated hapū and two marae¹, located in Tauranga and the Coromandel.

Marae	Whareniui	Location
Waitari Marae	Te Whetū o Te Rangi	612 Welcome Bay Road, Tauranga
Manaia Marae	Te Kouorehua	Marae Road, Manaia

¹ Source: <http://www.ngatipukenga.co.nz/tauranga>

Iwi Authority and Settlement Trust

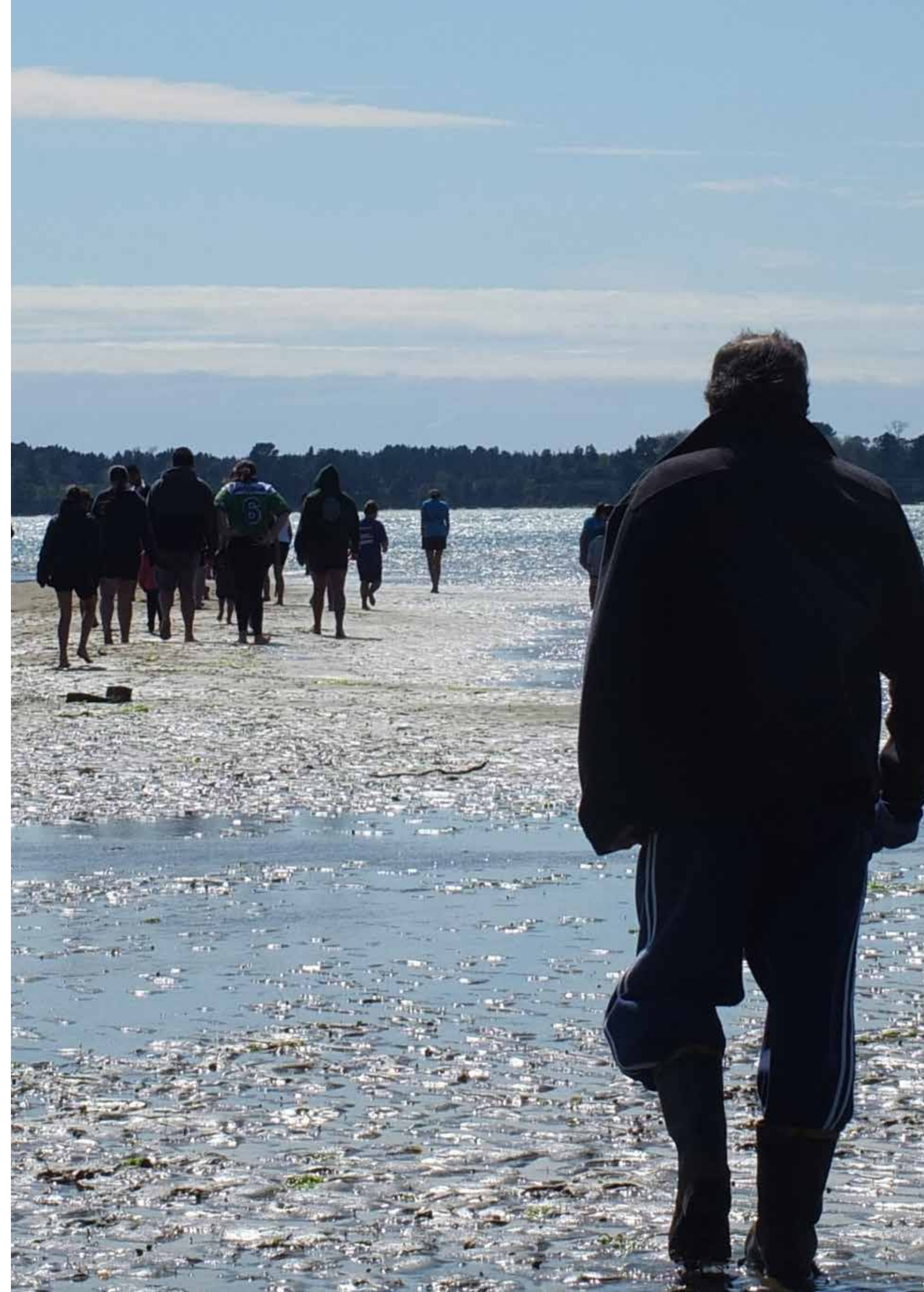
The Ngati Pūkenga Iwi ki Tauranga Trust is the mandated Iwi authority on behalf of its tribal members for resource management and environmental matters.

Te Tāwharau o Ngāti Pūkenga is the mandated Post-Treaty settlement governance entity, which was established in March 2013.

Contact

Ngati Pūkenga Iwi ki Tauranga Trust
612 Welcome Bay Road, RD5 Tauranga

Phone 07 544 4413
Email pukenga1@xtra.co.nz
Website www.ngatipukenga.co.nz



4. Ngā Mātāpono o Te Moana

The foundation for this Plan lies within the values, principles and beliefs of Ngāi Te Rangi, Ngāti Ranginui me Ngāti Pūkenga in relation to the natural world.

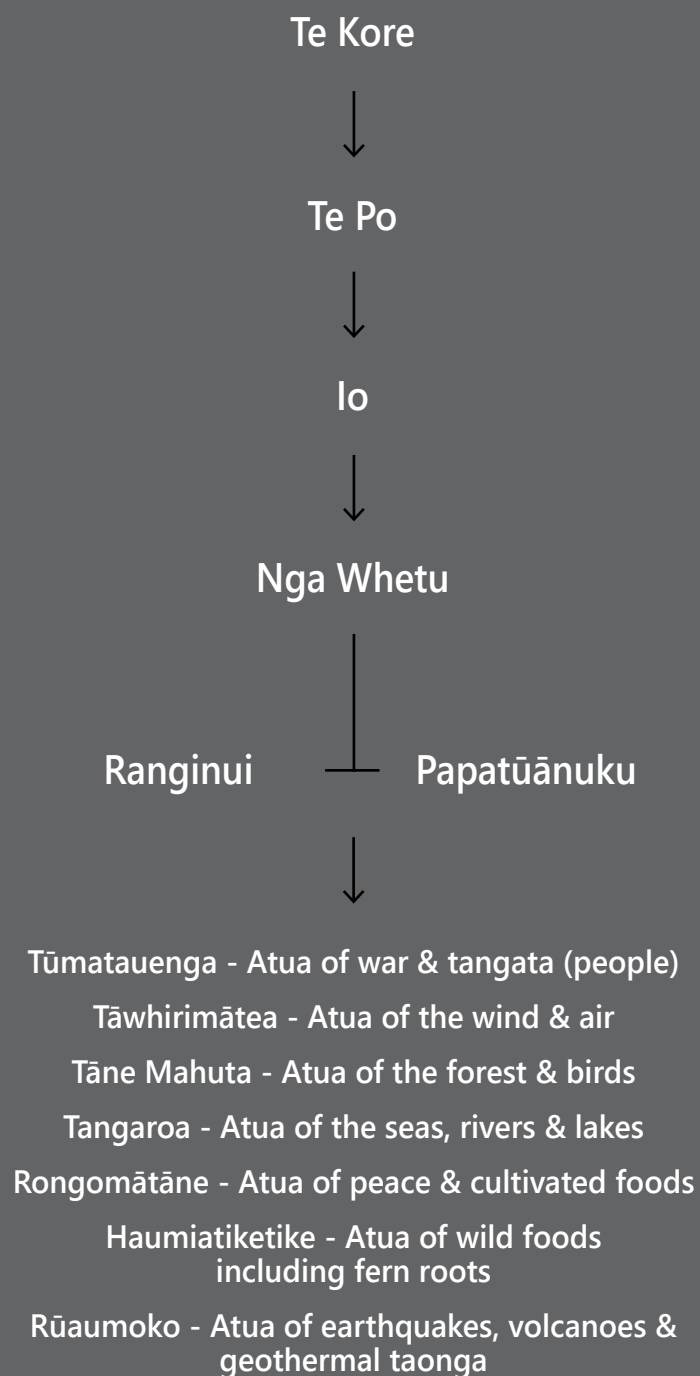
The following tikanga-based principles and values are inter-related and work collectively with one another in the implementation of this Plan and the exercise of kaitiakitanga in natural resource management.

WHAKAPAPA

All things whether animate or inanimate are connected through whakapapa and have mauri (life force). Whakapapa, which literally means ‘to place in layers’, forms the very basis of Māori society that binds whānau, hapū and iwi together. It encapsulates the Māori world view and recognises our relationship and connection with each other. It acknowledges the connection between the Creation, the evolution of the Universe and all living creatures, including humans, within it.

NGĀ ATUA KAITIAKI

The creation of the natural and physical world stems from the union of Ranginui (Sky Father) and Papatūānuku. Their union produced many children (ngā atua kaitiaki) who were deities, forefathers and personifications of all known phenomenon, both living and non-living. From the understanding of creation comes the notion that man does not own, but is instead part of, the natural and physical world.



NGĀ TAI KI UTA

This Plan takes a “Sea to the Mountains” approach of looking at environment as a whole.

Within Tauranga Moana, the following waiata / tauparapara depicts the story of Mauao, which was hauled from Waimapu Valley to its final resting place:

E hika tū ake ki runga rā
 Whītiki taua hei tama tū
 Kumea ki te uru, uea ki te tonga
 Hiki nuku hiki rangi i ara rā
 Ka ngarue ngarue tōia
 ki te hau marangai kia whakarongo e
 Taku kiri i te kikini o te rehutai
 O ngā ngaru whatiwhati e haruru mai nei
 Wiwiwi wawawa horahia ō mata
 kia Meretuahiahi e
 Hei taki i te ara ki a Tangaroa
 he atua hao i te tini ki te pō
 E kokoia e ara e

This waiata / tauparapara acknowledges the connectivity between the mountains, the sea and everything in between, as evident by the scar that was left behind i.e. the channel to the moana.

MAURI

Mauri is often described as the essence of life or life force that generates, regenerates and binds the physical and spiritual elements. It is created and sustained when everything is in balance.

Maintaining and enhancing the mauri of the natural world is the focus of environmental management. A waterbody with a healthy mauri will sustain healthy ecosystems, have an abundance of mahinga kai and be a source of pride for its people.

KAITIAKITANGA

Kaitiakitanga acknowledges the inherent ancestral relationship of tangata whenua with the natural world. The modern concept of kaitiakitanga is

the responsibility of tangata whenua to advocate and practice sustainable development. Examples include the maintenance of significant sites such as wāhi tapu; the management of mahinga mātaimai / taunga ika (fishing grounds) and observation of maramataka (lunar calendar).

AHI KĀ

Ahi kā is a term used to describe the ‘burning fires’ or continuous connection and relationship a person or whanau, hapū or iwi has with the land. The personal occupation of the land is personified with the use of fire to equate to the burning fires of occupation, continuous occupation is the act of maintaining and keeping those fires burning.

MANA WHENUA

Mana Whenua relates to territorial authority or jurisdiction over land or territory that is held by the people who hold the ahi kā of the land. A tribe’s history and legends are based in the lands they have occupied over generations and the land provides the sustenance for the people and to provide hospitality for guests.

The recognition and use of “mana whenua” over our lands therefore follows and flows into the rights and authority over the specific areas within the harbour (tahuna), sea (moana), rivers (awa), stream (manga) and lakes (roto) that are within and associated with our respective mana whenua areas. This is referred to as our “mana moana”.



PART B
Our Policies

5. Overview

5.1 Engagement Feedback

In developing this Plan, Ngāti Ranginui, Ngāi Te Rangi and Ngāti Pūkenga hapū and whānau provided feedback on their issues, concerns and aspirations relating to Tauranga Moana. The engagement feedback themes are provided in Appendix 3.

Key issues include:

Role in Resource Management processes and decision making

Loss of Cultural Heritage

Rural & Urban Land Use Impacts

Coastal Use and Development Impacts

Water – Quality, Quantity and Ecosystems

A lot of feedback centred on the need to address the effects associated with water use, land use and coastal development. Frustration was expressed about the lack of recognition of tangata whenua vales and interests as well as Iwi and hapū capacity to influence change.

There was a call for kotahitanga (unity) and to find a better balance between economic growth, social wellbeing, cultural integrity and environmental protection.

5.2 Policy Overview

As mentioned earlier, the collective vision for Tauranga Moana is:

Tauranga Moana Iwi and hapū work together and are actively involved in restoring and enhancing the mauri of Tauranga Moana

To help achieve this Vision, this Plan includes policies and actions for the next ten years. Some of the actions are aspirational, requiring time and collaboration to be achieved. Other actions should be business as usual for those agencies involved within resource management.

To reiterate, this Plan does not:

- ▶ attempt to articulate values, interests and aspirations of individual Iwi and hapū. This will vary from Iwi, hapū and whanau.
- ▶ replace any planning document prepared by Ngāti Ranginui, Ngāi Te Rangi and Ngāti Pūkenga or associated hapū e.g. Iwi or Hapū Management Plan.
- ▶ alleviate any obligation to consult individually with Ngāti Ranginui, Ngāi Te Rangi and Ngāti Pūkenga and/or associated hapū.

hei oranga te whenua
 hei oranga te moana
 hei oranga te tangata
 healthy land
 healthy harbour
 healthy people

5.3 Mātauranga-based Policy Framework

A Policy Framework is a way of organising or grouping policy.

In this case, a mātauranga-based policy framework has been used to articulate and organise resource management planning concepts and tools (e.g. policy) – as they relate to the health and wellbeing of Tauranga Moana - with a Māori lens.

MĀTAURANGA FRAMEWORKS

The Policy Framework for this Plan has been inspired by, and adapted from, multiple models:

- ▶ Within the health sector, a healthy person is seen to have a healthy mind, body and spirit along with a healthy connection to their land and family (Tapawhā & Te Whetū Models).
- ▶ Within the environmental science sector, Manaaki Te Awanui utilise a holistic and integrated model to align mātauranga Māori with science, looking at the parallels between requirements for human health and environmental health (taonga species model).

The core elements from these models - mind, body, spirit, family, land - guided the development of the policy framework for this Plan.

POLICY APPLICATION

Applying these concepts within a resource management context involves:

- ▶ personifying Tauranga Moana and viewing it as a living entity.
- ▶ finding linkages between the five elements - mind, body, spirit, family, land - and policy topics.

When in balance, these five elements represent the 'best health' of Tauranga Moana. The Policy Framework is illustrated overleaf.

5.4 Explanation of Terms

Sections 6-10 are the 'policy chapters', which uses terminology similar to that found within Council planning documents. These terms are as follows:

ISSUE

An existing or potential problem (or opportunity) that requires intervention

OBJECTIVE

Where we would like to be and what we would like to achieve

POLICY

A broad course of action to accomplish the Objective(s)

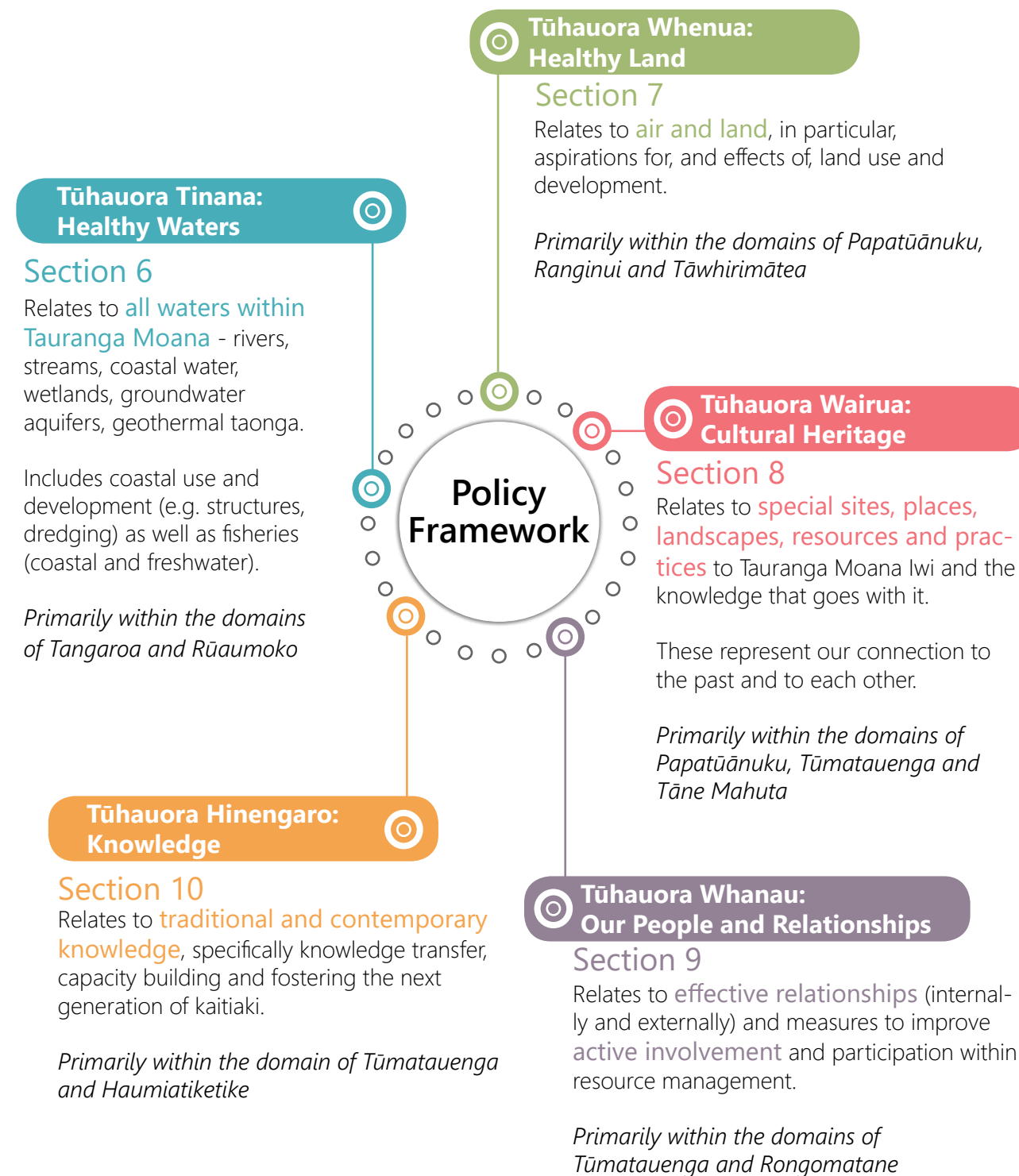
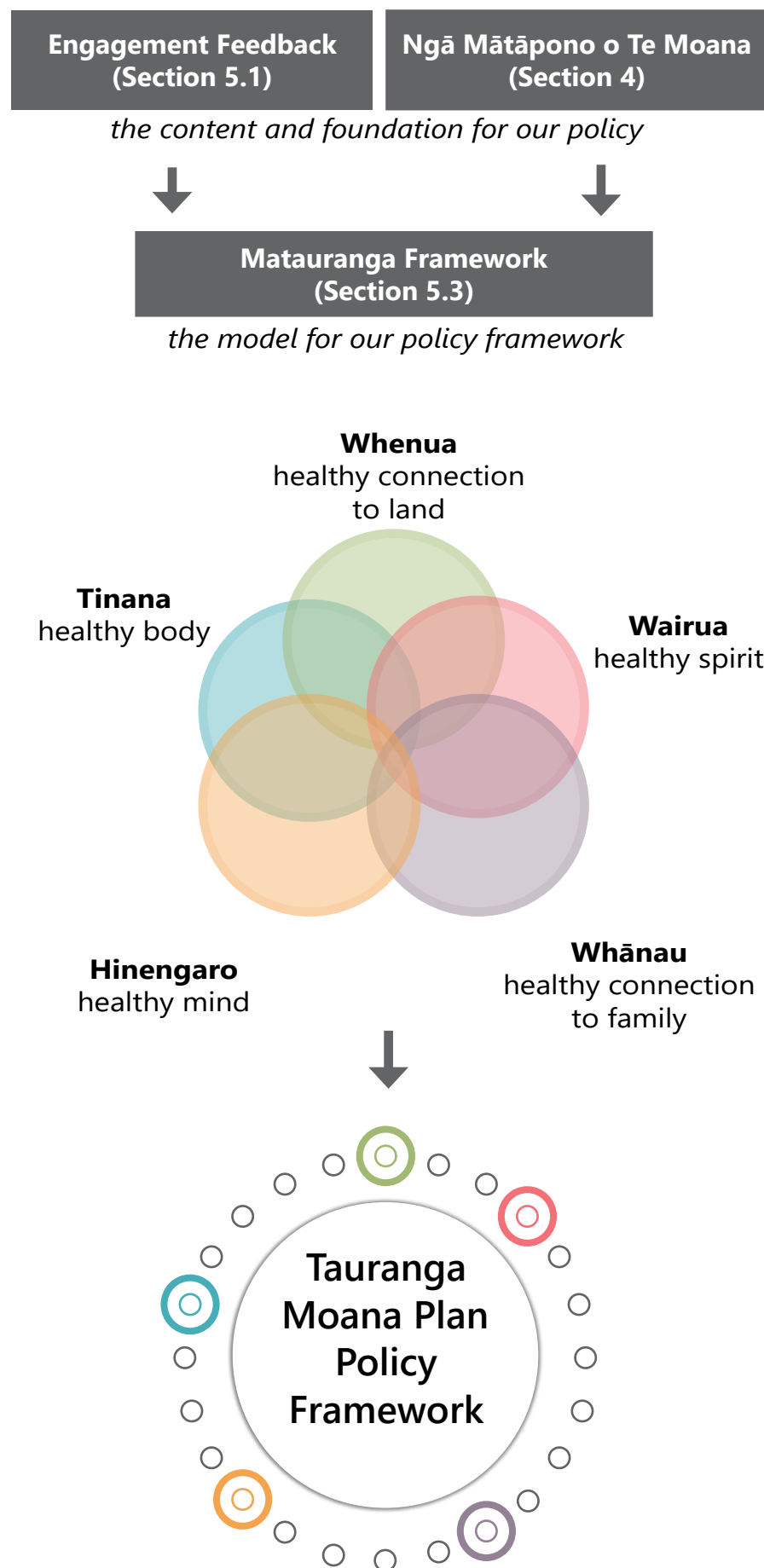
ACTION

How, specifically, the policies could be implemented

The policies and actions are primarily aimed at the three Councils within the Tauranga Moana Area of Interest as well as Tauranga Moana Iwi and Hapū. Some actions should already be business as usual for those agencies involved within resource management. Other actions are aspirational, requiring time and collaboration to be achieved.

Part C of this Plan takes a further step, providing guidance about how the Plan will be implemented and monitored as well as protocols and processes e.g. for engagement.

A Policy Framework for our Issues and Aspirations





6. Tūhauora Tinana - Healthy Waters

Water is a taonga, providing food, drinking water, access routes and is used for ceremonial purposes.

Water represents the lifeblood of Papatūānuku and the tears of Ranginui. A water body with an intact mauri is seen as a reflection of the health of Papatūānuku.

This section focus on five areas relating to Tūhauora Tinana or Healthy Waters:

6.1 Freshwater

e.g. rivers, stream and groundwater aquifers

6.2 Geothermal

6.3 Wetlands

6.4 Coastal water

including coastal use and development

6.4 Fisheries

e.g. coastal and freshwater, customary and contemporary

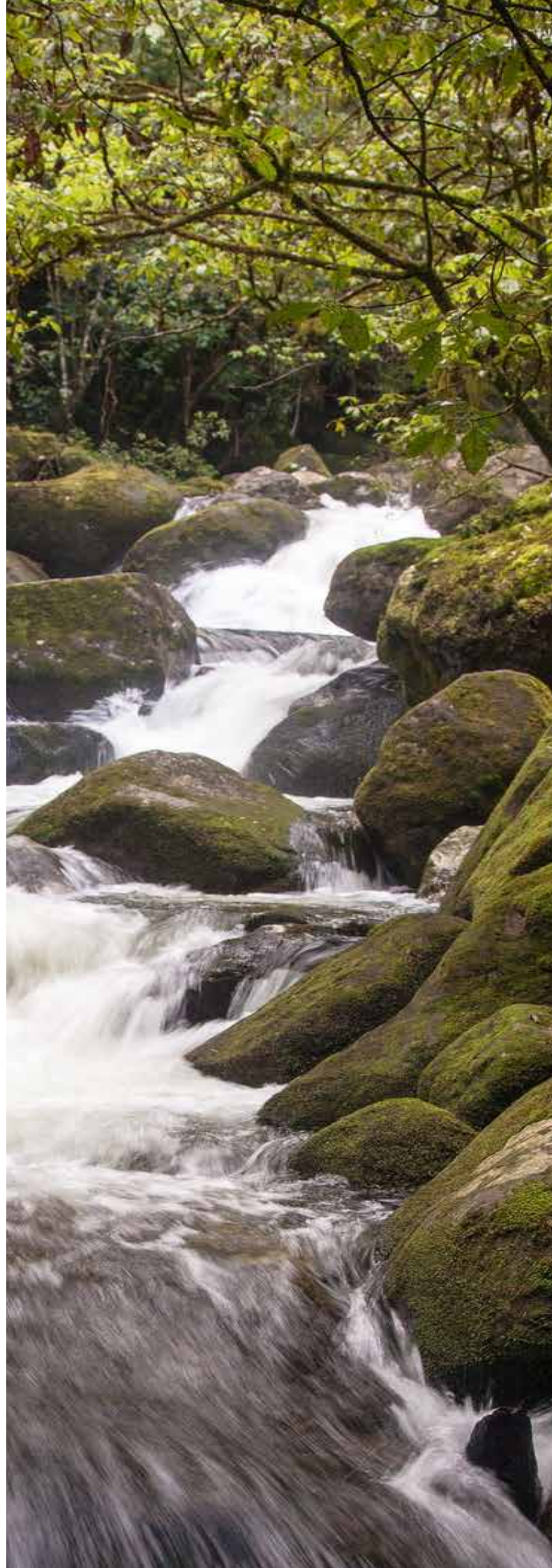
These relate to all aspects of water within Tauranga Moana and recognises that all waters are connected.

6.1 Freshwater

Freshwater is of practical, cultural and spiritual significance to Māori. It is a source of pride and identity to Māori – those reciting their whakapapa (lineage) would acknowledge the name of the river, stream or lake to which they belong.

This sub-section focuses on freshwater, which includes rivers, streams and groundwater aquifers. The river and stream catchments within Tauranga Moana are mapped in Appendix 5.

**Ko te wai te ora
o nga mea katoa**
Water is the lifegiver
of all things



Freshwater Issues

- 1 In some parts of Tauranga Moana, too much water has been allocated from rivers, streams and groundwater aquifers. This creates an imbalance; locks out other users (particularly on underutilised Māori Land) and affects instream life and mahinga kai resources. This in turn, affects our own health and wellbeing and way of life.
- 2 Activities on land, including runoff and discharges, affect the quality of water within rivers, streams and aquifers. This affects instream life, mahinga kai resources, and our ability to swim in our waters.
- 3 There are greater obligations on local authorities to involve Iwi and hapū as well as incorporate tangata values and interests into freshwater management, planning and decision-making. This places additional pressure on Tauranga Moana Iwi and hapū to have sufficient capacity and capability to be able to participate and influence effectively.

Freshwater Objectives

- 1 The mauri of all freshwater within Tauranga Moana is restored and protected. This means that:
 - ▶ Water is plentiful and clean enough for drinking, swimming and sustaining plentiful mahinga kai.
 - ▶ Waterways are accessible for customary use e.g. gather mahinga kai.
 - ▶ Water is allocated fairly and used efficiently and responsibly.
 - ▶ Cumulative impacts on water quality are investigated and managed
 - ▶ There is balance between natural, cultural, recreational and ecological values of Tauranga Moana and commercial use and development.
- 2 Tauranga Moana Iwi and hapū are empowered and provided with opportunities to be actively involved in freshwater management, research, planning and decision making.

Freshwater Policy

POLICY 1	
An holistic and integrated approach is taken to restoring the health and wellbeing of all freshwater within Tauranga Moana	
ACTION	LEAD AGENCY
<p>1.1 Tauranga Moana Iwi and hapū to start working now in preparation of the Regional Council to implement the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management. This is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) ensure that tangata whenua values and interests associated with freshwater are articulated and documented. b) identify research and capacity building requirements associated with incorporating (i.e. quantifying) tangata whenua values and interests into the setting of water quantity and quality limits. c) learn from other Iwi and hapū, regionally and nationally. d) ensure recognition of Te Mana o Te Wai, Ngā Mātāpono ki te Wai and any local Wai framework developed by Tauranga Moana Iwi and hapū. <p><i>Refer to Appendix 4 for more information</i></p>	<p>Tauranga Moana Iwi</p>
<p>1.2 Bay of Plenty Regional Council to involve Tauranga Moana Iwi and hapū in the implementation of the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management. This is to ensure that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) minimum water quality standards and maximum allocation limits for freshwater incorporate tangata whenua values and interests. b) water allocation is equitable, given aspirations to develop underutilised Māori Land. c) mātauranga and tikanga Maori is aligned with fresh water planning, management and decision making. d) groundwater and geothermal resources within Tauranga Moana are managed together. 	<p>Regional Council</p>
<p>1.3 Bay of Plenty Regional Council, consent holders, industry and community to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Recognise the localised effects of activities on rivers, streams and groundwater aquifers. b) Recognise the cumulative effects of all activities on the cultural health (or health and wellbeing or mauri) of rivers, streams and groundwater aquifers. c) Recognise the relationship between land use, water use and the cultural health of Tauranga Moana. d) Recognise the importance of working together. 	<p>Regional Council</p>
<p>1.4 Bay of Plenty Regional Council to ensure that the national significance of Te Mana o Te Wai is recognised and demonstrated.</p> <p><i>Refer to Appendix 4 for more information</i></p>	<p>Regional Council</p>

POLICY 1 CONTINUED...	
ACTION	LEAD AGENCY
<p>1.5 Develop a 'State of the Moana' programme to measure and monitor the cultural health of Tauranga Moana (including rivers, streams and groundwater aquifers). This could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Developing appropriate monitoring tools and indicators to determine the cultural health of waterways. b) Finding ways to involve Iwi, hapū and whānau in physical and cultural monitoring within their area of interest. c) Collaborating with others (e.g. Regional Council, Manaaki Te Awanui) in relation to existing water quality monitoring programmes. 	<p>Regional Council + Tauranga Moana Iwi</p>
POLICY 2	
Avoid further degradation of water quality within Tauranga Moana	
ACTION	LEAD AGENCY
<p>2.1 Oppose the direct discharge of contaminants, especially wastewater, to rivers and streams.</p>	<p>Tauranga Moana Iwi</p>
<p>2.2 Require:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) additional treatment and/or alternative disposal methods of wastewater and stormwater such as the use of new technology, land based disposal or greater use of wetlands. b) local authorities to afford appropriate weight to tangata whenua values when assessing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) the costs and benefits of alternative treatment and disposal methods of wastewater and stormwater. ii) resource consent applications for wastewater and stormwater discharges. c) a limited duration of no more than 15 years for resource consents associated with wastewater and stormwater discharges. d) the use of mātauranga-based tools to measure and monitor the cultural impact of discharges. e) enforcement action for non-compliance of consented discharges. f) an annual compliance monitoring report of all consented wastewater and stormwater discharges within Tauranga Moana 	<p>All Councils</p>

POLICY 2 CONTINUED...

ACTION	LEAD AGENCY
<p>2.3 Monitor the health of waterways within Tauranga Moana, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Developing appropriate monitoring tools and indicators to determine the cultural health of waterways. b) Finding ways to involve Iwi, hapū and whānau in physical and cultural monitoring within their area of interest. This could include collaborating with BOPRC in relation to existing water quality monitoring programmes. 	<p>Tauranga Moana Iwi</p>
<p>2.4 Oppose the dispersal of cremated human ashes in Tauranga Moana waters (rivers, streams, inner harbour, coastal waters)</p>	<p>Tauranga Moana Iwi</p>

POLICY 3

Ensure that the allocation and use of freshwater is sustainable and efficient

ACTION	LEAD AGENCY
<p>3.1 Regional Council to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Take a precautionary approach to further allocation of freshwater within fully allocated catchments. b) Meter all consented water takes within Tauranga Moana. c) Carry out compliance checks of water use records to ensure that a consent holder is not: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Taking more water than is allocated. ii) Wasting water. d) Take enforcement action for non-compliance of consented water takes. e) Encourage greater shared use of allocated water. 	<p>Regional Council</p>

Policy Explanation

The Freshwater space is constantly evolving, both in terms of National Freshwater Reforms and Regional Freshwater Management Programmes. This presents a constant challenge for Tauranga Moana Iwi and hapū to have the capacity and capability to be able to participate, let alone make a difference, within freshwater planning.

Nevertheless, it will be essential for Tauranga Moana Iwi and hapū to be proactive and start working together now, particularly to determine how tangata whenua values and interests will be reflected in freshwater management within this rohe. This includes the necessary research to work out how to 'quantify' tangata whenua values and interests such that water quality and quantity limits can be set.

Engagement feedback highlighted concerns about discharges to water, particularly wastewater and stormwater. For this reason, shorter consent terms are sought for such discharges. There are also expectations that enforcement action will be taken for non-compliance with consent conditions.

One action that features numerous times within this Plan is the development of tools to measure and monitor the cultural health of the environment within Tauranga Moana. This provides an opportunity to inform and engage Iwi, hapū and whānau regarding the 'state of the rohe' by providing a means of linking matauranga Māori with environmental science. It can also empower those who want to take a hands on approach and carry out environmental monitoring within their respective rohe.

Linkages

- Section 6.2-6.5 Tūhauora Tinana – Water: Actions relating to geothermal, wetlands, coastal and fisheries.

- Section 7 Tūhauora Whenua – Land: Actions relating to managing the effects of land use and development.
- Section 9 Tūhauora Whanau – Our People: Actions relating to active involvement
- Section 10 Tūhauora Hinengaro – Knowledge: Actions relating to research and capacity building
- Section 12 Protocols and Processes: Engagement principles and protocols
- Section 12.5 Plan Change Processes: Engagement & Taking into account this Plan
- Section 12.6 Statutory Acknowledgement Areas

6.2 Geothermal

Geothermal resources are an intrinsic taonga to tangata whenua. Many of the geothermal sites in Tauranga Moana were used by our tupuna for rituals, healing and cleansing purposes. Those geothermal taonga within Tauranga Moana are undervalued and lack the protection to sustain the unique and valuable qualities of the resource.

This sub-section focuses on geothermal taonga and resources. The Tauranga Geothermal Resource is a warm water (<30°C and <70°C) system, extending across the entire Western Bay of Plenty sub-region. It is used for residential and commercial heating, swimming pool heating as well as horticultural purposes (irrigation and greenhouse use).

Geothermal Issues

1 Our geothermal taonga within Tauranga Moana is at risk of degradation or loss due to:

- ▶ The potential impact of continued allocation of geothermal water and heat.
- ▶ The potential impact of groundwater allocation on the geothermal resource.
- ▶ The limited amount of information about the geothermal resource.

2 There are cultural and ecological impacts associated with the discharge of used geothermal water / fluid to the moana, waterways and stormwater networks.

Geothermal Objectives

1 The mauri of geothermal resources within Tauranga Moana is preserved, enhanced and protected

2 Tauranga Moana Iwi and hapū are actively involved in the management of the Tauranga Geothermal Resource, including plan development process, research and decision making.

3 The adverse effects of geothermal discharges on the mauri of Tauranga Moana are avoided.

Geothermal Policy

POLICY 4

An holistic and integrated approach is taken to protecting taonga and managing geothermal resources within Tauranga Moana

ACTION	LEAD AGENCY
<p>4.1 Bay of Plenty Regional Council to involve Tauranga Moana Iwi and hapū in the development of the Tauranga Geothermal System Management Plan. This is to ensure that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) mātauranga and tikanga Maori is aligned with geothermal planning, management and decision making. b) there are greater incentives available to discourage the discharge of geothermal water / fluid to the moana, waterways and stormwater networks c) groundwater and geothermal resources within Tauranga Moana are managed together. d) geothermal taonga of cultural significance are identified, documented and protected. e) appropriate monitoring tools and indicators are developed to determine the cultural health of the geothermal resource. 	<p>Regional Council</p>

POLICY 5

Ensure that the allocation and use of geothermal resources is sustainable and efficient

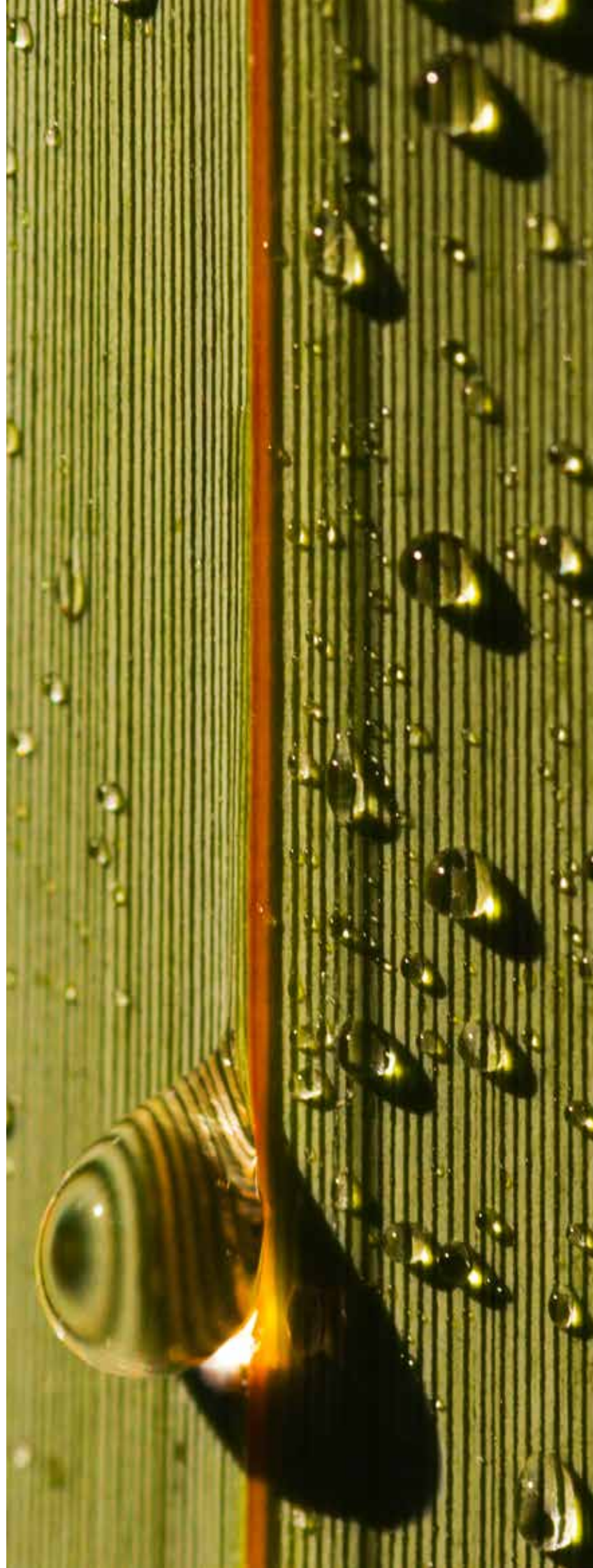
ACTION	LEAD AGENCY
<p>5.1 Regional Council to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Take a precautionary approach to further allocation of geothermal water and/or heat, given the lack of information about the geothermal resource. b) Meter all consented geothermal takes within Tauranga Moana. c) Carry out compliance checks of water use records to ensure that a consent holder is not: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Taking more geothermal water than is allocated. ii) Wasting geothermal water and/or heat. d) Take enforcement action for non-compliance of consented geothermal takes or discharges. e) Afford appropriate weight to tangata whenua values when assessing resource consent applications for geothermal discharges. f) Require consent applicants to demonstrate that they have considered all alternatives to geothermal discharges to the moana, waterways and stormwater networks. 	<p>Regional Council</p>

Policy Explanation

These policies and actions seek to ensure that geothermal taonga within Tauranga Moana are protected from overuse and that geothermal discharges are well managed. It will be essential for Tauranga Moana Iwi and hapu to be actively involved in geothermal resource planning.

Linkages

- Section 6.1 Tūhauora Tinana – Water: Actions relating to freshwater.
- Section 9 Tūhauora Whanau – Our People: Actions relating to active involvement
- Section 10 Tūhauora Hinen-garo – Knowledge: Actions relating to research and capacity building
- Section 12 Protocols and Processes: Engagement principles and protocols
- Section 12.5 Plan Change Processes: Engagement & Taking into account this Plan



6.3 Wetlands

Wetlands are an integral part of Tauranga Moana and are recognised as special ecological areas, home to a diverse range of fish, shellfish, and bird, species considered taonga to tangata whenua. In most cases, wetlands indicate that there is not only a river mouth but also freshwater and paru (traditional dye) nearby.

Many wetland areas around Te Awanui conceal sacred burial sites that are considered wahi tapu by tangata whenua.

Wetland Issues

- 1 Our wetlands are reduced in size, diversity and ecosystems, mainly due to land use practices (e.g. drainage, stock access).

Wetland Objectives

- 1 The mauri of all wetlands within Tauranga Moana are protected and where possible restored and enhanced.
- 2 Our traditional knowledge and practices regarding the use of cultural materials within wetland areas is protected and revitalised.

Wetland Policy

POLICY 4

Ensure the restoration and enhancement of wetlands within Tauranga Moana

ACTION	LEAD AGENCY
6.1 Oppose any further drainage of wetland areas within Tauranga Moana.	Tauranga Moana Iwi
6.2 Encourage wetlands in areas that are unsuitable for grazing	Regional Council
6.3 Work with Councils, landowners, community groups and other agencies in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Wetland creation, restoration and enhancement projects b) Funding to assist with the planning and management of wetland resources. c) The development of catchment-specific wetland strategies or management plans. d) Harvesting of cultural materials from wetlands. e) Preventing stock access to the margins of wetlands. 	Tauranga Moana Iwi
6.4 Develop a 'State of the Moana' programme to measure and monitor the cultural health of Tauranga Moana (including wetlands). This could include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Developing appropriate monitoring tools and indicators to determine the cultural health of wetlands. b) Finding ways to involve Iwi, hapū and whānau in assessing and monitoring the health of wetlands within their area of interest. 	Regional Council + Tauranga Moana Iwi

Policy Explanation

This policy and associated actions seek to find ways in which wetlands within Tauranga Moana can be restored and enhanced. This requires a collaborative effort, between Tauranga Moana Iwi and hapu as well as Councils, landowners and community groups.

- Section 9 Tūhauora Whanau – Our People: Actions relating to active involvement
- Section 10 Tūhauora Hinengaro – Knowledge: Actions relating to capacity building and transfer of traditional knowledge

Linkages

- Section 7 Tūhauora Whenua – Land: Actions relating to effects of land use and development.

6.4 Coastal

This sub-section focus on all coastal aspects relating to Tūhauora Tinana.

This includes Te Awanui / Tauranga Harbour and the moana / coastal marine area (including the islands, beaches, foreshore and seabed). It also includes the islands, beaches, foreshore and inner harbour. Topics within this sub-section focus on the following:

Nga Uta ki Tai - Integrated Management

Water Quality and Discharges

Sedimentation and Mangroves

Coastal Development, including Structures and Dredging

Coastal Use



Coastal Issues

- 1** The mauri of Te Awanui (Tauranga Harbour) and coastal areas are at risk of further degradation as a result of:

 - ▶ Contaminant discharges such as wastewater, stormwater and ballast water.
 - ▶ Inflow from streams carrying nutrients from agricultural and horticultural runoff as well as sediment from land and streambank erosion.
 - ▶ Coastal use and development, including port activities, marina development, dredging, reclamation, structures as well as recreational activities.

- 2** There are multiple uses, interests and values within Tauranga Moana. In some areas, this creates conflict between:

 - ▶ Cultural values and interests
 - ▶ Natural and ecological values (e.g. ecosystem, landscape, amenity)
 - ▶ Commercial use and development (including Port, marinas and tourism)
 - ▶ Recreational activities (e.g. swimming, fishing)
 - ▶ Existing use and aspirations for further development

Coastal Objectives

- 1** The mauri of Te Awanui (Tauranga Harbour) and coastal areas is restored and protected. This means that:

 - ▶ Water is clean enough for swimming and sustaining plentiful and healthy kaimoana.
 - ▶ Waterways are accessible for our enjoyment and customary use. e.g. gather kaimoana.
 - ▶ Our coastal sites and areas of cultural significance are acknowledged and actively protected.
 - ▶ Ecosystems are healthy and diverse and are protected from biosecurity threats, including pest plants, fish and organisms.
 - ▶ Cumulative impacts on water quality are investigated and managed
 - ▶ There is balance between natural, cultural, recreational and ecological values of Tauranga Moana and commercial use and development.

- 2** Tauranga Moana Iwi and hapū are empowered and provided with opportunities to be actively involved in coastal management, planning and decision making.

Coastal Policy

POLICY 7

Ensure an holistic and integrated management approach to restoring the health and wellbeing of coastal water within Tauranga Moana (including Te Awanui / Tauranga Harbour)

ACTION	LEAD AGENCY
<p>7.1 Councils, consent holders, industry and community to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Recognise the localised effects of activities on individual hapū and marae. b) Recognise the cumulative effects of all activities on the cultural health and wellbeing of Te Awanui. c) Recognise the relationship between land use, water use and the cultural health of Tauranga Moana. d) Recognise the importance of working together. 	All Councils
<p>7.2 Develop a 'State of the Moana' programme to measure and monitor the cultural health of Tauranga Moana (including Te Awanui). This could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Developing appropriate monitoring tools and indicators to determine the cultural health of waterways. b) Finding ways to involve Iwi, hapū and whānau in physical and cultural monitoring within their area of interest. c) Collaborating with others (e.g. BOPRC and/or Manaaki Te Awanui) in relation to existing water quality monitoring programmes. 	Regional Council + Tauranga Moana Iwi

Policy 8

Work together to address conflicting uses and values within Tauranga Moana (including Te Awanui / Tauranga Harbour)

ACTION	LEAD AGENCY
<p>8.1 Support the development of a Marine Spatial Plan for Tauranga Moana, which would:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Involve Tauranga Moana Iwi and hapū, Mauao Trust and Tauranga Moana Iwi Customary Fisheries Trust. b) Involve Central Government Agencies such as the Department of Conservation and Ministry for Primary Industries. c) Seek to protect sites, areas and landscapes of significance. kaimoana areas as well as sites, areas and landscapes of significance. d) Identify areas where coastal use and development should not occur. In particular, marinas and ski/jet ski lanes. e) Identify potential Marine Protected Areas. 	All Councils

POLICY 9	
Avoid further degradation of water quality within Tauranga Moana	
ACTION	LEAD AGENCY
9.1 Oppose the direct discharge of contaminants, especially wastewater, to coastal waters (including Te Awanui / Tauranga Harbour).	Tauranga Moana Iwi
9.2 Require:	All Councils
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) additional treatment and/or alternative disposal methods of wastewater and stormwater such as the use of new technology, land based disposal or greater use of wetlands. b) local authorities to afford appropriate weight to tangata whenua values when assessing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) the costs and benefits of alternative treatment and disposal methods of wastewater and stormwater. ii) resource consent applications for wastewater and stormwater discharges. c) a limited duration of no more than 15 years for resource consents associated with wastewater and stormwater discharges. d) the use of mātauranga-based tools to measure and monitor the cultural impact of discharges. e) enforcement action for non-compliance of consented discharges. f) an annual compliance monitoring report of all consented wastewater and stormwater discharges within Tauranga Moana 	
9.3 Require effective marine rules to protect Tauranga Moana from the effects of discharge associated with ballast, bilge and sewage from ships and boats	Regional Council
9.4 Oppose the dispersal of cremated human ashes Tauranga Moana waters (rivers, streams, inner harbour, coastal waters)	Tauranga Moana Iwi

POLICY 10	
Reduce the impacts of sediment on Te Awanui (Tauranga Harbour)	
ACTION	LEAD AGENCY
10.1 Work with Councils, developers, landowners and community groups to ensure that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) robust sediment and stormwater retention methodologies are in place by land developers and consent holders. b) soil conservation methods are used to reduce erosion and sedimentation into waterways. c) stock are excluded from water ways e.g. via temporary or permanent fencing d) appropriate buffers are in place between land disturbance activities (e.g. earthworks) and waterways (including stormwater drains). e) wetlands and riparian areas are restored and protected. 	Tauranga Moana Iwi

POLICY 10 CONTINUED...	
ACTION	LEAD AGENCY
10.2 Promote the use of incentives (e.g. funding) and provision of technical advice to effect positive change e.g. fencing, soil conservation measures, restoration projects.	Regional Council
10.3 Encourage hapū and whānau to be actively involved in the development of sub-catchment action plans (refer Section 7.1).	Tauranga Moana Iwi

POLICY 11	
Manage the effects of Mangroves	
ACTION	LEAD AGENCY
11.1 Encourage hapu and whānau to be actively involved in mangrove management.	Tauranga Moana Iwi
11.2 Ensure that the removal of mangroves (where needed) is carried out in conjunction with, or following, the restoration of the upper catchment areas.	Regional Council

POLICY 12	
Maintain and enhance relationship with Port of Tauranga	
ACTION	LEAD AGENCY
12.1 Tauranga Moana Iwi and hapū to continue working closely with Port of Tauranga to manage the effects of port activities on the cultural health of the harbour, in particular: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Inner harbour activities, and expansion of these activities. b) Changes to tidal flows, ebbs and flushes as a result of structures and/or reclamations. c) Dredging and disposal of dredge spoil d) Water quality and pollution concerns. e) Biosecurity risks f) Emergency Response Protocols (e.g. for oil or diesel spills), as outlined in Section 12.8 of this Plan. g) Concerns about the use of methyl bromide: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) There is a preference for the use of methyl bromide to be prohibited for the health of the environment, the community and staff involved in fumigation processes. ii) A Safe Practice Plan as well as Emergency Procedures must be in place for the use of methyl bromide. iii) Stringent monitoring is carried out to prevent any occurrences of harmful chemical releases into Te Awanui. 	Tauranga Moana Iwi

POLICY 13

Restrict further mooring and marina development in Tauranga Moana

ACTION	LEAD AGENCY
<p>13.1 Marinas are considered inappropriate by tangata whenua in the following locations :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Otapu and Purakau - Matakana Island (wahi tapu) b) Te Kauri, Ongare and Tuapiro - Katikati (Pa sites) c) Tahataharoa - Wairoa river mouth (wahi tapu) d) Omokoroa - Omokoroa (wahi tapu) e) Otamataha - Trinity Wharf (Pa site / wahi tapu) 	Tauranga Moana Iwi
<p>13.2 For any proposed activity relating to marina development (e.g. new or expansion):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Any adverse effects on sites and areas of cultural significance or mahinga kai areas are avoided or mitigated. b) Early and meaningful engagement occurs with Tauranga Moana Iwi and hapū c) Measures are in place to prevent sediment and contaminants, especially chemicals, entering coastal water. 	Regional Council

POLICY 14

Avoid further reclamation of the foreshore and seabed

ACTION	LEAD AGENCY
<p>14.1 Oppose any further reclamation of the foreshore and seabed.</p>	Tauranga Moana Iwi
<p>14.2 For any reclamation proposal, Tauranga Moana Iwi and hapū must be involved to ensure that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) tangata whenua values are recognised and provided for, particularly in relation to decision making. b) there are no adverse effects on sites and areas of cultural significance or mahinga kai areas. c) if required, a cultural impact assessment is prepared. 	Regional Council
<p>14.3 Encourage the declamation of reclaimed land to restore the conservation and cultural value of the foreshore.</p>	Tauranga Moana Iwi

POLICY 15

Manage the effects of coastal structures (including moorings and jetties) and infrastructure in Tauranga Moana

ACTION	LEAD AGENCY
<p>15.1 Oppose further placement of power pylons on the bed of Te Awanui (Tauranga Harbour).</p>	Tauranga Moana Iwi
<p>15.2 Pylons are to be removed from Te Ariki Park and Opoopoti (Maungatapu) and rerouted along the main Maungatapu road and bridge.</p>	Transpower
<p>15.3 Any widening of the Maungatapu Bridge should not occur on the marae side of the bridge.</p>	NZTA
<p>15.4 In relation to the placement, alteration or extension of structures, within Tauranga Moana:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Ensure that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) tangata whenua values are recognised and provided for. ii) early and meaningful engagement occurs with Tauranga Moana Iwi and hapū iii) Emergency Response Protocols (e.g. for oil or diesel spills), as outlined in Section 12.8 of this Plan, are adhered to. b) Avoid adverse effects on sites and areas of cultural significance, wetlands or mahinga kai areas. c) Promote the efficient use of existing structures, facilities and network corridors. d) Ensure measures are in place to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) avoid or mitigate coastal erosion. ii) prevent sediment and contaminants, especially chemicals, entering coastal water. 	Tauranga Moana Iwi
<p>15.5 Continue working with local authorities, Transpower NZ and NZ Transport Agency with regards to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The removal and rerouting of pylons from Te Ariki Park and Opoopoti (Maungatapu). b) Proposals to widen the Maungatapu Bridge. c) Engagement protocols and cultural mitigation for infrastructural projects / programmes 	Tauranga Moana Iwi

POLICY 16

Ensure that dredging activities do not adversely affect the mauri of Tauranga Moana.

ACTION	LEAD AGENCY
<p>16.1 Oppose any further adverse effects as a result of dredging, in relation to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The pipi bed known as Te Paritaha o Te Awanui b) The sandbank area on Matakana Island known as Panepane 	Tauranga Moana Iwi
<p>16.2 For any dredging proposal, Tauranga Moana Iwi and hapū must be involved to ensure that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) tangata whenua values are recognised and provided for, particularly in relation to decision making. b) there are no adverse effects on sites and areas of cultural significance or mahinga kai areas. c) if required, a cultural impact assessment is prepared. d) the effects of dredging on sites and areas of cultural significance or mahinga kai areas can be monitored. This includes on-board cultural monitoring for capital dredging within the Harbour. e) opportunities to use dredged materials are explored to address coastal erosion near areas of high significance to tangata whenua e.g. marae, pa site, urupa 	Regional Council

POLICY 17

Manage the effects of water ski and jet ski use

ACTION	LEAD AGENCY
<p>17.1 Tangata whenua consider the following locations inappropriate for water ski and jet ski designated areas :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Maungatapu: Opoopoti, Te Ngaio and Ahipouto b) Matapihi: Taruawahine Pa and Temataoteao Pa c) Matakana: Waikoura and Paretata d) Rangiwaea: Otapu (Hunters Creek) e) Motuhoa: Entire island area f) Tuapiro: Ongare and Tuapiro <p>Otherwise, the designated area should be relocated.</p> <p><i>These locations are illustrated in Appendix 5</i></p>	Tauranga Moana Iwi

POLICY 17 CONTINUED...

ACTION	LEAD AGENCY
<p>17.2 Regional Council to ensure that designated areas for the use of water skis and jet skis does not result in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Adverse effects on sites and areas of cultural significance or mahinga kai areas. b) Erosion of Māori Land and/or land near marae, pa sites and wahi tapu c) Nuisance effects (e.g. noise) near marae, particularly during hui and tangihanga. d) Impeded access to traditional fishing grounds, pa sites and wahi tapu. e) Safety concerns near marae for whānau collecting kai or swimming. 	Regional Council

POLICY 18

Avoid the effects of coastal prospecting, exploration or mining

ACTION	LEAD AGENCY
<p>18.1 Early and meaningful engagement undertaken with Tauranga Moana Iwi and hapū for all MBIE and Council permit applications to carry out mineral or petroleum prospecting, exploration or mining</p>	MBIE, Regional Council

POLICY 19

Avoid the effects from stock access to the coastal marine area

ACTION	LEAD AGENCY
<p>19.1 Prohibit the access of stock to the coastal marine area</p>	Regional Council
<p>19.2 Council to work with landowners to ensure that stock are fenced off from coastal margins, including wetland, estuary and river margins.</p>	Regional Council

POLICY 20

Pursue commercial tourism opportunities within Tauranga Moana

ACTION	LEAD AGENCY
<p>20.1 Work with Councils, Tourism Bay of Plenty, Priority One, NZ Māori Tourism Society and Te Puni Kōkiri to identify and assess the viability of opportunities associated with commercial tourism within Tauranga Moana.</p>	Tauranga Moana Iwi

Policy Explanation

This is the largest section of this Plan, largely originating from the Te Awanui Iwi Management Plan (which this Plan replaces).

Engagement feedback highlighted continued concern about water quality, discharges to coastal waters, sedimentation, mangroves, port activities, structures and dredging. There are natural linkages with the freshwater and land sections of this Plan, in relation to the need to take an integrated approach e.g. what happens inland will affect the coast.

New policies or actions from the original Te Awanui Iwi Management Plan relate to emergency response protocols (refer to section 12.7 for more information); dispersal of cremated human ashes to water; commercial tourism; mineral and petroleum proposals as well as marine spatial planning.

The coastal parts of Tauranga Moana (including Te Awanui / Tauranga Harbour) have multiple values and uses (refer Issue 2). Spatial planning is a way of identifying and mapping these values and uses; understanding where conflicts occur and developing tools to manage or address conflicts. It is about looking at Tauranga Moana as a whole, and not just the aspects that Councils have responsibility for. It provides an opportunity to work with Central Government agencies and the community to find ways to share, and care for, the coastal parts of Tauranga Moana.

Linkages

- Section 8 Tūhauora Wairua – Cultural Heritage: Actions relating to sites and areas of cultural significance
 - Section 12 Protocols and Processes: Engagement principles and protocols
 - Section 12.5 Plan Change Processes: Engagement & Taking into account this Plan
 - Section 12.8 Protocols and Processes: Emergency Response
- Section 6.1 Tūhauora Tinana – Water: Actions relating to freshwater.
 - Section 7 Tūhauora Whenua – Land: Actions relating to involvement in Sub-catchment Action Plans and land development in coastal areas

6.5 Fisheries

Tauranga Moana is a taonga, a life source and food bowl for marine life and our people. Our fisheries are a significant part of life for whānau, hapū and Iwi within Tauranga Moana.

The mātauranga, traditions and institutions of tikanga and kawa, tapu, noa and mauri associated with collecting, preparing and eating kaimoana (including fish) are just as important. Collectively they shape the identity of a person/whānau/hapu and their relationship with their environment in which they interact.

Our rights to manage customary fisheries is recognised by the Fisheries (Kaimoana Customary Fishing) Regulations 1998. They let hapū and iwi manage their non-commercial fishing in a way that best fits local practices, without having a major effect on the fishing rights of others.

A number of tools are available to sustainably manage traditional customary fishing grounds. These include taiāpure, mātaimai, rohe moana and temporary closures.

Two of these currently in place within Tauranga Moana:

- ▶ Te Maunga o Mauao Mātaimai Reserve (2008)
- ▶ Tauranga Moana Rohe Moana (2004)

These are both managed by the Tauranga Moana Iwi Customary Fisheries Trust and mapped in Appendix 5.

Amendments to the Fisheries (Kaimoana Customary Fishing) Regulations in 2008 mean that the recognition of our rights to manage customary fisheries has been extended to include freshwater.

Accordingly, this sub-section relates to both customary and contemporary fisheries within Tauranga Moana, including freshwater fisheries.

**Ko au te pātiki
ko te pātiki au**
I am the flounder and
the flounder is me



Fisheries Issues

- 1** The health and wellbeing of our mahinga kai areas (coastal and freshwater) within Tauranga Moana has been adversely affected as a result of:

 - ▶ Commercial fishing within the inner harbour of Tauranga Moana.
 - ▶ Overfishing and shell fish harvesting.
 - ▶ Development within Te Awanui (e.g. Port, marina) and along the coast.
 - ▶ Pest plant and animal species.
 - ▶ Poor water quality, bed disturbance activities and sedimentation.
 - ▶ Hazardous substances e.g. oil, diesel.
- 2** There is a fragmented approach to coastal and fisheries management due to the involvement and jurisdiction of multiple agencies.
- 3** Tauranga Moana Iwi and hapū have aspirations to enhance social and economic wellbeing. This includes commercial fishery ventures e.g. aquaculture.

Fisheries Objectives

- 1** Our fisheries within Tauranga Moana (coastal and freshwater) are restored and sustainably managed and enhanced. This means that:

 - ▶ Habitat for taonga species are restored and enhanced.
 - ▶ Taonga fish and kaimoana species are diverse and abundant.
 - ▶ We can provide kaimoana for whānau and fulfil manaakitanga obligations.
 - ▶ We can provide for our cultural, social and economic wellbeing.
 - ▶ Our traditional knowledge and practices are able to endure.
- 2** Tauranga Moana Iwi are represented and involved in management decisions regarding coastal and fisheries management.

Fisheries Policy

POLICY 21	
Maintain and enhance the sustainability of customary mahinga kai areas	
ACTION	LEAD AGENCY
<p>21.1 Prepare a Fisheries Plan on behalf of Tauranga Moana Iwi and hapū. This could cover both customary and contemporary fisheries as well as freshwater and coastal fisheries.</p>	Tauranga Moana Iwi
<p>21.2 Advocate for the prohibition of recreational scallop dredging and commercial drag netting within Te Awanui (Tauranga Harbour).</p>	Tauranga Moana Iwi
<p>21.3 Promote the continued use and development of customary fisheries management tools in Tauranga Moana. This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Reviewing the effectiveness of the current rohe moana and mataitai reserve. b) Identifying significant customary fisheries areas within the harbour and applying customary management or protection tools to these areas. c) Pursuing applications for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) s186A closures – prohibiting the taking of certain species on a temporary basis. ii) s186A restrictions – prohibiting the use of certain fishing methods. d) Continued use of a Customary Fishing Database to capture all Customary Authorisation information relating to authorisation (permit) forms issued by tangata kaitiaki. 	Tauranga Moana Iwi
<p>21.4 Design and implement customary research projects that support and assist a review of all recreational, commercial and customary catch regulations with tangata whenua input.</p>	Tauranga Moana Iwi
<p>21.5 Develop a ‘State of the Moana’ programme to measure and monitor the cultural health of Tauranga Moana (including fisheries). This could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Developing appropriate monitoring tools and indicators to determine the cultural health of customary mahinga kai areas. b) Finding ways to involve Iwi, hapū and whānau in physical and cultural monitoring within their areas of interest. c) Collaborating with others (e.g. BOPRC, MPI, NIWA and/or Manaaki Te Awanui) in relation to existing monitoring programmes. 	Regional Council + Tauranga Moana Iwi
<p>21.6 Work with the Department of Conservation to develop and/or review a protocol for the management of whale strandings</p>	Tauranga Moana Iwi
<p>21.7 Work with the Regional Council, Ministry for Primary Industries, Takutai Trust and Te Wai Māori to gather and share information; identify research requirements and assess the viability of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Coastal aquaculture within Tauranga Moana b) Joint ventures associated with commercial fishing 	Tauranga Moana Iwi

POLICY 22

Restore, maintain and enhance the sustainability of freshwater mahinga kai areas

ACTION	LEAD AGENCY
<p>22.1 Work with Councils, Department of Conservation, Ministry for Primary Industries, Takutai Trust and Te Wai Māori, landowners, community groups and other agencies in relation to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The restoration and enhancement of suitable habitat to sustain freshwater fisheries. b) Research and monitoring regarding freshwater fisheries. c) Measures to address fish passage issues as well as pest plant and fish threats. d) Enhanced access to waterways. e) The feasibility of small scale or commercial aquaculture (freshwater or land-based) within Tauranga Moana 	<p>Tauranga Moana Iwi</p>
<p>22.2 Develop a ‘State of the Moana’ programme to measure and monitor the cultural health of Tauranga Moana (including fisheries). This could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Developing appropriate monitoring tools and indicators to determine the cultural health of customary mahinga kai areas. b) Finding ways to involve Iwi, hapū and whānau in physical and cultural monitoring within their area of interest. c) Collaborating with others (e.g. BOPRC, MPI, NIWA and/or Manaaki Te Awanui) in relation to existing monitoring programmes. 	<p>Regional Council + Tauranga Moana Iwi</p>

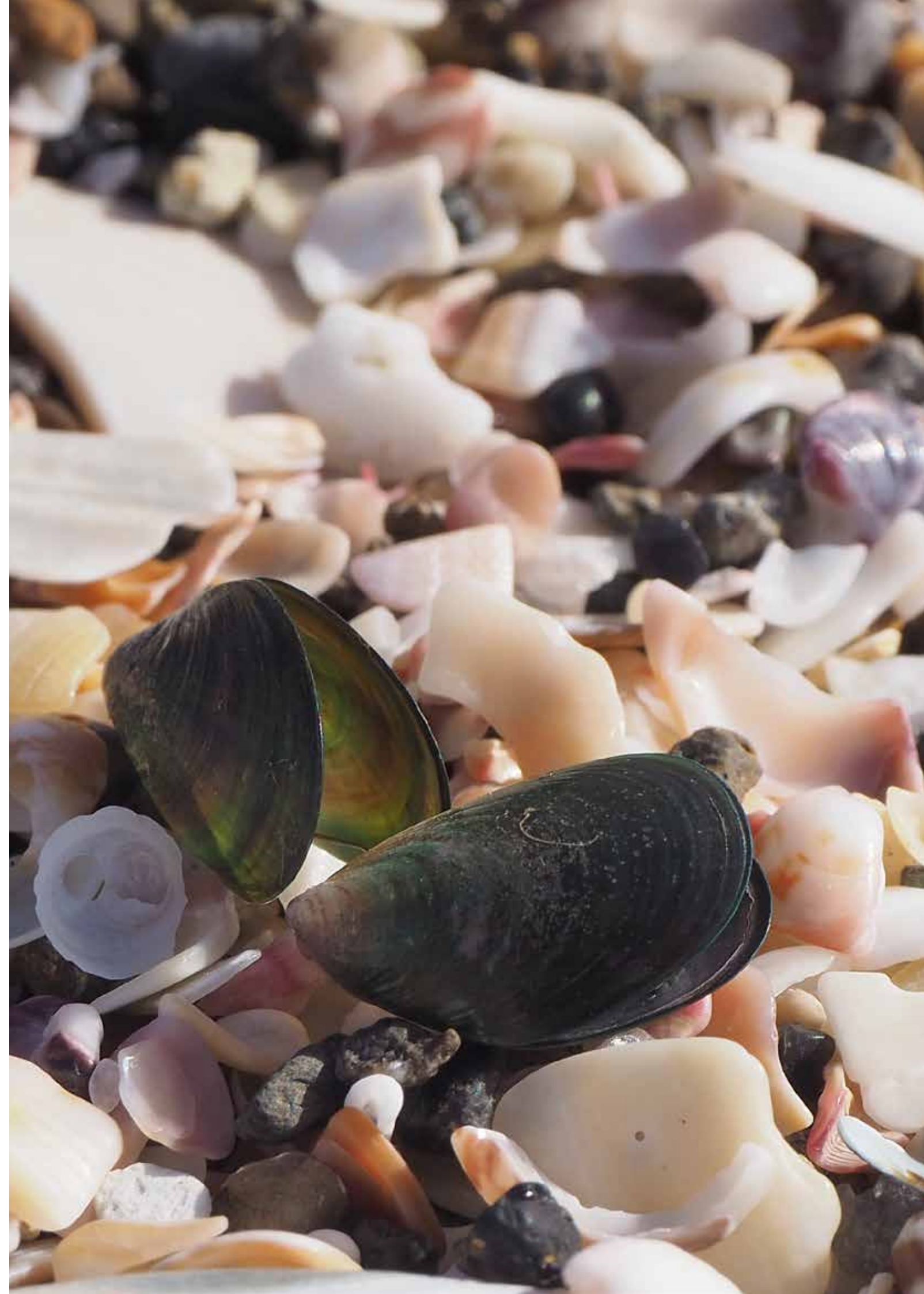
Policy Explanation

This section goes broader than the original Te Awanui Iwi Management Plan which focused on customary coastal fisheries. It looks at ways to restore and enhance freshwater mahinga kai areas as well as potential opportunities associated with small scale or aquaculture (coastal, freshwater and land-based).

- Section 9 Tūhauora Whanau – Our People: Actions relating to external relationships

Linkages

- Section 6.1 and 6.3 Tūhauora Tinana – Water (Freshwater, Wetlands): Actions relating to habitat restoration
- Section 7 Tūhauora Whenua – Land: Actions relating to land use effects and riparian restoration .



7. Tūhauora Whenua – Healthy Land

Land is a fundamental part of the existence and identity of Tauranga Moana Iwi. This is evident through the reference to maunga (e.g. Mauao, Otānewainuku, Pūwhenua, Kopukairoa) that recognises the connection of a person/whānau/hapū/Iwi with the land. It provides a sense of belonging and a link to the past, through whakapapa, to Papatūānuku.

The health and wellbeing of those using, and belonging to the land, is dependant on the sustenance of Papatūānuku.

Tauranga Moana Iwi are both kaitiaki and land managers, particularly within the agricultural and horticultural sectors, which requires an alignment of social, environmental and economic outcomes.

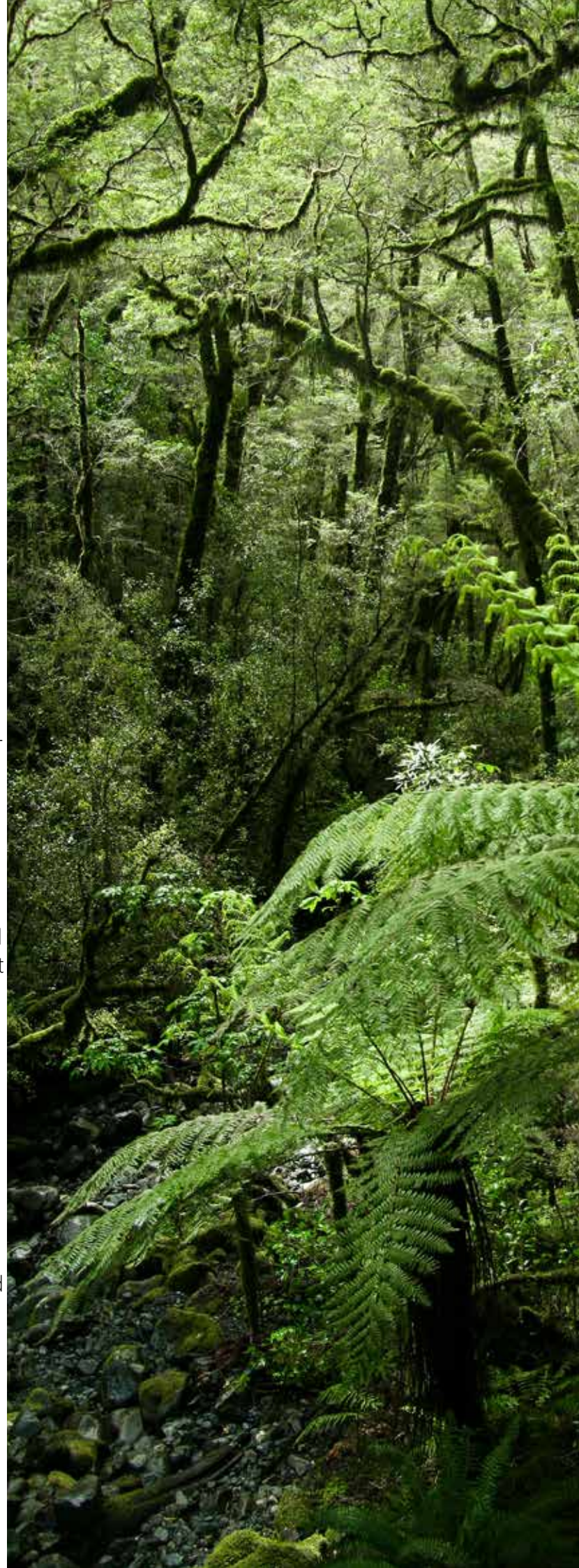
This Section focus on two areas relating to Tūhauora Whenua:

Effects of Land Use and Development

Aspirations for Land Use and Development

Both are intrinsically connected to the health and wellbeing of land, all that it sustains as well as all that it affects (including people).

Refer to Appendix 5 for Māori Land, land use, land cover and land use capability maps.



7.1 Effects of Land Use and Development

Land Use Effects Issues

- 1 Land uses and activities can have adverse effects on the health of our land, air, rivers, streams, wetlands and groundwater aquifers. These in turn, affect our harbour, moana along with our own health, wellbeing and way of life. The land uses and activities include
 - ▶ Intensive land uses such as dairy farming and horticulture
 - ▶ Use of chemical sprays and fertilisers
 - ▶ Industrial, agricultural and horticultural discharges to land, air and water
 - ▶ Land use changes associated with urban and industrial development
 - ▶ Drainage of wetlands
 - ▶ Erosion

- 2 Land uses have not always considered the capability of the land to support that use (e.g. intensive land use) at the expense of the environment, particularly water quality.

Land Use Effects Objectives

- 1 The mauri of land within Tauranga Moana is protected and where possible enhanced. This means that:
 - ▶ The health of our, soil and water resources is not compromised as a result of land use and development.
 - ▶ Land use occurs in a manner that is consistent with land capability, the assimilative capacity of catchments and the limits and availability of water resources.
 - ▶ Riparian margins, wetlands and mahinga kai habitats are restored, protected and enhanced.
- 2 The mauri of air within Tauranga Moana is protected and where possible enhanced. This means that the air we breathe is clean and our wellbeing is not impacted by the discharge of contaminants to air.

Land Use Effects Policy

POLICY 23

An holistic and integrated approach is taken to the sustainable use and management of land within Tauranga Moana

ACTION	LEAD AGENCY
<p>23.1 Tauranga Moana Iwi and hapū are actively involved in the development of sub-catchment action plans that recognise and provide for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Mauri of land, soil and freshwater resources. b) The principle of Ngā Tai ki Uta (mountains to the sea). c) Assimilative capacity of catchments. d) The role and application of mātauranga and tikanga Maori within land management. e) Land use that matches the capability of the land. f) Opportunities to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) work together on restoration programmes. ii) increase capacity and capability within Iwi and hapū iii) restore and enhance mahinga kai areas. iv) protect and enhance biodiversity, in particular native plants and birds v) create, restore or enhance wetlands. 	Tauranga Moana Iwi

POLICY 24

Manage the effects of rural and urban air discharges on the health and wellbeing of our people

ACTION	LEAD AGENCY
<p>24.1 Involve Iwi and hapū in resource consent processes for industrial air discharges close to marae, papakainga, kura kaupapa or kohanga reo.</p>	Regional Council
<p>24.2 Work with Toi te Ora – Public Health Service and Bay of Plenty Regional Council to advocate for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) More air quality monitoring sites within Tauranga Moana. b) A compliance audit of permitted discharges to air. c) A review of air discharge rules, in particular buffer distances from marae, papakainga, kura kaupapa, kohanga reo or dwelling d) Enforcement action for non-compliance of consented air discharges, particularly those near marae, papakainga, kura kaupapa, kohanga reo or dwelling. 	Tauranga Moana Iwi

POLICY 25

Manage the effects of rural land use on the health and wellbeing of Tauranga Moana

ACTION	LEAD AGENCY
<p>25.1 Work with Bay of Plenty Regional Council to advocate for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) A compliance audit of permitted discharges to land. b) Enforcement action for non-compliance of consented discharges to land and water. c) More water quality monitoring sites within Tauranga Moana. d) Greater collaboration with landowners to ensure land use and land management practices are sustainable. In particular: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Improving nutrient management onsite. ii) Reduce agricultural or horticultural runoff into waterways. iii) Restoration and enhancement of riparian margins. iv) Controlling stock access to waterways and wetlands. v) Appropriate buffer distances between land based discharges (e.g. dairy shed effluent, fertilisers) and waterways or wetlands. e) The development of cultural indicators to monitor the impacts of land use and development. 	Tauranga Moana Iwi
<p>25.2 Work with the Department of Conservation with regards to pest control and management. In particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) opportunities for training and employment for whānau e.g. within pest management b) the method of control e.g. use of poisons 	Tauranga Moana Iwi

POLICY 26

Manage the effects of urban land use and development on the health and wellbeing of Tauranga Moana

ACTION	LEAD AGENCY
<p>26.1 For industrial areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) environmentally safe cleaning products are used to reduce the amount of chemicals used onsite. b) contaminant controls are in place to avoid the risk of chemicals entering water. c) sediment contaminant controls are in place to reduce the amount of sediment entering water. d) enforcement action occurs for non-compliance of consents. 	City / District Councils

POLICY 26 CONTINUED...

ACTION	LEAD AGENCY
<p>26.2 Ensure that hazardous waste is managed appropriately, in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) sound protocols are in place for the management and disposal of hazardous waste from commercial and industrial premises. b) all landfill sites and transfer stations are stringently monitored for potential leachate impacts. 	<p>City / District Councils</p>
<p>26.3 For subdivisions - that may have a direct or indirect impact on Te Awanui, its tributaries or coastal areas - Tauranga Moana Iwi and hapu are involved to ensure that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) tangata whenua values are recognised and provided for b) if required, a cultural and/or archaeological impact assessment is prepared. c) protocols are in place to protect sites and areas of cultural significance. d) erosion and sediment controls are in place during construction e) appropriate riparian planting (e.g. extent and vegetation) occurs adjacent to waterways or coastal development. 	<p>City / District Councils</p>
<p>26.4 Continue advocating via SmartGrowth that future urban growth must recognise and provide for tangata whenua values.</p>	<p>Tauranga Moana Iwi</p>
<p>26.5 Councils and other agencies (e.g. NZ Transport Agency) to ensure that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Urban development within Tauranga Moana: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Adheres to Low Impact Urban Design and Development principles. ii) Incorporates Māori Design Principles e.g. Te Aranga. b) Within public open spaces (e.g. parks, civic spaces), recognition is given to tangata whenua values and Māori Design principles. <p><i>Refer to Appendix 4 for more information</i></p>	<p>City / District Councils + NZTA</p>

7.2 Aspirations for Land Use and Development

Land Use Aspirations Issues

1 Tauranga Moana Iwi and hapū have aspirations to enhance social and economic well-being. This includes the enhancement of marae and papakainga as well as the use and/or development of Māori Land and Treaty Settlement Land.

Land Use Aspirations Objectives

1 The social and economic wellbeing of Tauranga Moana Iwi is enhanced in ways that:

- ▶ promote the sustainable and productive use and/or development of Maori Land and Treaty Settlement Land.
- ▶ promote the protection and sustainable use of Cultural Redress land from Treaty Settlement.
- ▶ promote opportunities for self-sustaining marae and papakainga.

Land Use Aspirations Policy

POLICY 27
 Promote more productive and sustainable uses of Māori Land

ACTION	LEAD AGENCY
<p>27.1 Showcase Maori Land Trust blocks that demonstrate sustainable and productive land use.</p>	<p>Tauranga Moana Iwi</p>

POLICY 27 CONTINUED...

ACTION	LEAD AGENCY
<p>27.2 Hold regular hui or wananga between Maori Land Trust Block staff who are involved in farming, horticulture or forestry:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) To share their experience and ideas in relation to sustainable and productive land use. b) To identify ways in which Mātauranga and tikanga Maori can be incorporated into farming, horticulture or forestry. c) To include guest speakers, on-site demonstrations, audits and/or training. d) To pursue opportunities for training and employment for whānau e.g. within pest management 	Tauranga Moana Iwi
<p>27.3 Work with the Māori Business representatives of regional and sub-regional economic development agencies (e.g. Bay of Connections), particularly relating to initiatives such as the Māori Land Utilisation Action Plan.</p>	Tauranga Moana Iwi

POLICY 28

Pursue opportunities for self-sustaining marae and papakainga

ACTION	LEAD AGENCY
<p>28.1 Support efforts by marae and papakainga to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) review existing methods of accessing water and electricity as well as disposing rubbish and wastewater. b) identify potential changes for, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Onsite power generation using renewable energy ii) Joining the Parakore/Zero Waste marae programme iii) Improvements to onsite wastewater treatment and disposal iv) Small scale food gardens and/or greenhouses v) Apiculture (beekeeping) for plant pollination and honey production (small scale or commercial) vi) Planting of more native shrubs and trees to attract bees and native birds. 	Tauranga Moana Iwi

Policy Explanation

This section looks the effects of land use and development as well as aspirations for land use and development. This recognises that Tauranga Moana Iwi and hapū are both kaitiaki and land developers/managers. It will be essential for Tauranga Moana Iwi and hapū to be actively involved in the development of sub-catchment action plans as these will guide restoration programmes to protect soil and water quality within Tauranga Moana.

Engagement feedback highlighted continued concern about air discharges, particularly near marae, kaumatua flats and kohanga reo. This is because our young and elderly are at particular risk of health problems. New actions are included within this section to ensure that Tauranga Moana and Iwi are involved with consent processes for air discharges and that Council carries out more air quality monitoring. Currently, there are only two live air monitoring sites within Tauranga Moana.

This section introduces new actions relating to urban growth and development. This is to ensure that, with the fast changing urban landscape, our heritage and identity is not forgotten. Actions include the need to protect sites and areas of cultural significance from construction activities and applying Māori Design Principles, particularly to public open spaces (e.g. parks, civic spaces). Refer to Appendix 4 for more information about Te Aranga Maori Design Principles.

Linkages

- Section 6.1 and 6.3 Tūhauora Tinana – Water: Actions relating to habitat restoration
- Section 6.2 Tūhauora Tinana – Water (Coast): Actions relating to the coast, coastal development and coastal activities
- Section 13.6 Accidental Discovery Protocols

Te toto
o te tangata
he kai
te oranga
o te tangata
he whenua

Food supplies
the blood
of the people,
their welfare
depends on
land

8. Tūhauora Wairua – Cultural Heritage

Our cultural heritage comes in the forms of traditional sites, places, landscapes, resources, practices of importance to Tauranga Moana Iwi and the knowledge that goes with it.

Our cultural heritage represents our spiritual connection to the past, to our special places and to each other.

Significant cultural sites form an integral part of Māori life. They give Māori reference points for direction and growth and ensure stable cultural development. They are repositories of the most sacred physical, religious, traditional, ritual, mythological and spiritual aspects of Māori culture. These areas include kai gathering areas, mahinga mātaitai, wāhi tapu, wāhi taonga and wāhi tupuna.

This Section focus on our Cultural Heritage, in particular how to restore and protect our special places in relation to land, waterways and coastal areas.

Refer to Appendix 5 for maps showing the sites and areas of cultural significance that are formally scheduled in City and District Plans.

Puritia ngā taonga tuku iho a ngā tupuna hei tiki hūia mā ngā uri whakatupu
Keep the treasures handed down by the ancestors as an adornment for the descendants yet to be born

Cultural Heritage Issues

- 1 Land use and development, including land disturbance activities e.g. earthworks, can have adverse effects on our cultural heritage. These effects include:
 - ▶ Physical disturbance or destruction of cultural sites and areas.
 - ▶ Disconnection of whānau, hapū and Iwi from traditional sites, places and landscapes, particularly where sites are located on private land.

Cultural Heritage Objectives

- 1 The cultural and spiritual significance of our traditional sites, areas, landscapes and practices is recognised and protected. This means that:
 - ▶ Our sites and areas of cultural significance are identified, mapped, protected and where possible, restored.
 - ▶ Our knowledge associated with traditional sites, places, landscapes and practices is collated, protected and passed onto the next generation.
 - ▶ We feel connected to ancestral lands, waterways and traditions.



Cultural Heritage Policy

POLICY 29

Ensure that information relating to sites and areas of significance are collated, mapped and protected

ACTION	LEAD AGENCY
<p>29.1 Tauranga Moana Iwi and hapū to continue cultural mapping of traditional sites, areas and landscapes, as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Information to be collected, mapped and collated: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) mapping traditional original place names, wahi tapu, pā sites, urupā, waipuna, travel routes and mahinga kai areas. ii) collating historical information, including korero from kaumatua and kuia captured on video / audio. b) Mapping to be prioritised: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) In areas under greatest pressure of development ii) On Conservation Land, as part of the Wahi Tapu Management Plan(s) to be developed with the Department of Conservation. c) Discussion to occur with whānau, hapū and Iwi to decide: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) How information is to be stored and protected. ii) What information will not be made publically available. iii) What information can be used by hapū and Iwi for research, monitoring and planning purposes (including assessing consent applications) iv) Ways of protecting sites and areas of significance. This include formal protection (e.g. District or City Plans scheduling, heritage covenants) or informal protection (e.g. agreements with landowners). d) Work with landowners so that sites of significance on private land can be accessed, maintained and if appropriate, protected. 	Tauranga Moana Iwi

POLICY 30

Ensure that sites and areas of significance are cared for and protected from disturbance or destruction

ACTION	LEAD AGENCY
<p>30.1 Accidental Discovery Protocols are in place as a condition of consent for all land disturbance activities (e.g. earthworks).</p>	All Councils
<p>30.2 Local Authorities to ensure that archaeological reports are not the sole source of technical information in relation to the value of a particular site or area. If a site does not have archaeological value, it cannot be assumed that there is no cultural value. Only engagement with Tauranga Moana Iwi and hapū can determine the cultural value of a site or area.</p>	All Councils

POLICY 30 CONTINUED...

ACTION	LEAD AGENCY
<p>30.3 Tauranga Moana Iwi and/or hapū to provide training to Council staff to build awareness and understanding of the importance of sites and areas of cultural significance sites.</p>	Tauranga Moana Iwi
<p>30.4 In relation to sites and areas of cultural significance that have been scheduled in City and District Plans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) There is no unauthorised excavation or disturbance. b) For land disturbance activities (e.g. earthworks) within 50 metres of a scheduled site, the following is required: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Consultation with relevant hapū and/or Iwi. ii) A cultural impact assessment. iii) Onsite monitoring prior to, and during, excavation. iv) Accidental Discovery Protocols to be in place. c) Tauranga City Council and Western Bay of Plenty District Council to enable greater accessibility of cultural heritage information from City and District Plan Schedules on their online mapping sites. This is to ensure that developers are aware of the scheduled site location, reference number and type (e.g. pa, urupa). d) All sensitive information pertaining to scheduled sites remain the property of associated hapū and Iwi. 	City / District Councils
<p>30.5 Carry out a stocktake of existing scheduled sites of significance. This is to include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Physical location, including GPS co-ordinates of the full extent of the site. b) Site description, including legal and physical description of the site. c) Historical account. d) Current land ownership and use. e) Condition of the site including whether there are opportunities for site restoration or maintenance. f) Whether the site requires additional protection mechanisms and/or access agreements. 	Tauranga Moana Iwi

POLICY 31

Support aspirations by Tauranga Moana Iwi and hapū to reconnect whānau, strengthen cultural identity and create a sense of belonging

ACTION	LEAD AGENCY
<p>31.1 Coordinate and/or support events organised by whānau, hapū and Iwi to celebrate our association with Tauranga Moana. This could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Walking / boat tours with whānau showing sites and areas of significance. b) Competitions between Iwi, hapū and/or marae c) Re-opening of Ara Tawhito (Ancient Trails) d) Signage / Interpretation Panels near sites and areas of significance e) Commemorations e.g. Matariki, Waitangi Day etc. 	<p>Tauranga Moana Iwi</p>
<p>31.2 Work with Tauranga City Council and Western Bay of Plenty District Council to ensure that public open spaces (e.g. parks, civic spaces) and urban development within Tauranga Moana incorporates Māori Design Principles. For example, ensuring that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Māori names are celebrated b) Iwi/hapū narratives are captured and expressed creatively and appropriately c) Significant sites and cultural landmarks are acknowledged 	<p>Tauranga Moana Iwi</p>

Policy Explanation

This section seeks to ensure that sites and areas that are special to Tauranga Moana Iwi and hapū are mapped to serve two purposes: to collect and collate the associated knowledge and to decide which sites require legislative protection. It will be left up to individual Iwi and hapū to decide how information is to be stored and protected.

Given the amount of urban growth and construction occurring within Tauranga Moana, actions are included which are intended to protect special sites and areas from disturbance or destruction.

This section also seeks to celebrate 'Tauranga Moanatanga' to reconnect whanau and strengthen cultural identity. Some of these commemorations already occur. Other actions, such as restoring place names and utilising interpretation panels also help to build awareness and understanding throughout the wider community.

Linkages

- Section 12 Tūhauora Hinengaro – Knowledge: Actions relating to knowledge transfer
- Appendix 5 Plan Maps - Scheduled Sites and Areas of Cultural Significance



9. Tūhauora Whānau – Our People

Our whānau, kaitiaki of Tauranga Moana, are our greatest taonga. Our existence has always been dependent on our relationship with the natural environment.

As tangata whenua, we have an inherited responsibility to take care of the environment, not only for ourselves but for our children after us. We recognise the need to work together and with others to enable collective responsibility for the environment. To do so, requires trust and shared understanding.

For us to make a tangible difference, we also need to be able to be part of, and influence, resource management processes and decisions. As tangata whenua, we have a greater role to play.

While this is a pan-tribal Plan, it does not replace the need for Councils and agencies to work with individual Iwi and hapū who hold mana whenua / moana within their respective areas of interest.

This Section focus on two areas relating to Tūhauora Whānau: Active involvement and participation as well as Effective Relationships (both internal and external).

Actions relating to capacity building are covered in Section 10 of this Plan (Tūhauora Hinengaro – Knowledge).

Ma te kōrero ka mōhio
Ma te mōhio ka mārama
Ma te mārama ka mātau
Ma te mātau ka ora ai
tātou

Through discussion comes awareness
Through awareness comes understanding
Through understanding comes wisdom
Through wisdom comes wellbeing for all

Our People Issues

- 1 There has been inadequate recognition of our relationship with ancestral lands, water, sites, wāhi tapu, and other taonga. Example of this include:
 - ▶ Inadequate recognition of our values and interests associated with land use planning and development, coastal management and freshwater management.
 - ▶ Consultation for resource consent and plan change processes occurring late, not at all or in an inconsistent manner.
 - ▶ Engagement occurring because Council needs to document their legislative process, rather than to maintain a relationship and understand our views.
 - ▶ Inability to be involved actively or effectively in resource consent and plan change processes due to the lack of capacity and capability.

Our People Objectives

- 1 Tauranga Moana Iwi and hapū are empowered and provided with opportunities to be actively involved in resource management processes and decisions.



Our People Policy

POLICY 32	
Enable Tauranga Moana Iwi to exercise tino rangatiratanga through active involvement in resource management processes and decisions	
ACTION	LEAD AGENCY
<p>32.1 Councils and Central Government to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) provide for timely, effective and meaningful engagement with Tauranga Moana Iwi and hapū resource management processes, as outlined in the Engagement Protocols (Section 12 of this Plan). b) recognise and provide for the rights of rūnanga and hapū to speak on matters within their respective areas of interest. c) recognise and provide for mātauranga and the practical expression of kaitiakitanga. d) appreciate the value of Iwi and Hapū Management Plans as an essential tool to articulate issues and aspirations of Tauranga Moana Iwi and hapū. e) All technical information is to be made available in Plain English 	All Councils / Central Government
<p>32.2 Regularly review representation of Tauranga Moana Iwi and hapū members on technical advisory groups e.g. Council Forums, SmartGrowth Combined Tangata Whenua Forum.</p>	Tauranga Moana Iwi
<p>32.3 Increase representation of Tauranga Moana Iwi and hapū members in technical advisory groups: locally, regionally and nationally.</p>	Tauranga Moana Iwi

Policy 33	
Ensure effective working relationships with others	
ACTION	LEAD AGENCY
<p>33.1 Support and encourage opportunities to collaborate with Councils, other Iwi, agencies and communities in the protection and restoration of Tauranga Moana. This could include, but not be limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Local / catchment-based restoration projects e.g. with community groups, landowners and Department of Conservation b) Research projects e.g. with Manaaki Te Awanui Trust, Landcare Research Landcare Trust & NIWA c) Education programmes e.g. with kura kaupapa and tertiary institutions d) Economic development forums e.g. Bay of Connections, Priority One, Tauranga Māori Business Network, Māori Growers Forum 	Tauranga Moana Iwi

POLICY 34

Ensure effective working relationships with each other

ACTION	LEAD AGENCY
<p>34.1 Identify and pursue opportunities for Tauranga Moana Iwi and hapū to be working together more effectively – at an operational level - in matters relating to Tauranga Moana.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The methods by which internal relationships which could be more effective include, but not be limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Regular meetings between hapū/runanga representatives ii) Establishment of a Tauranga Moana Environmental / Land and Water Forum. iii) Circulation of a regular newsletter to hapū and Iwi. iv) Establishment of an online forum for coordinated discussions and troubleshooting. b) Matters for Tauranga Moana Iwi and hapū to discuss and determine: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Which method(s) would enable more effective working relationships. ii) How the mana and authority of each hapū would be recognised. iii) Requirements for funding and administration 	Tauranga Moana Iwi

Policy Explanation

Engagement feedback highlighted continued frustration at the inability of Iwi and hapū to participate effectively within resource management processes or to feel that they have made a difference. Many felt that tangata whenua involvement was too late and often reactive e.g. via submission or appeal.

This section seeks to encourage and empower Tauranga Moana Iwi and hapū to be proactive and more actively involved. This relies heavily on capacity (refer Section 10) and a clear understanding of where and when change can be influenced the most. It also relies heavily on effective relationships, particularly between and within Iwi and hapū. **A united voice is a strong voice.** There are significance learnings from advocacy groups, particularly within the agricultural and horticultural industries, which operate in this respect.

Linkages

- Section 10 Tūhauora Hinengaro – Knowledge: Actions relating to capacity building
- Section 11.1 Plan Implementation
- Section 12 Protocols and Processes: Engagement principles and protocols
- Section 12.3 Working Collectively: Tauranga Moana Iwi and Hapū

10. Tūhauora Hinengaro - Knowledge

While there are multiple definitions and academic writings about mātauranga Māori, in essence, it relates to both traditional and contemporary knowledge held by whānau, hapū and Iwi. It acknowledges that new and evolving ideas and practices are being added to the existing pool of knowledge from great minds of generations past. It is a key component of our cultural identity that endures and evolves. It is our past, our present and future. It is our Ngāi Te Rangitanga, our Ngāti Ranginuitanga and our Ngāti Pūkengatanga mo Tauranga Moana.

The other aspect of knowledge relates to Te Ao Hurihuri, the world in which we live. Within a resource management context, a lot of decisions are made, based on scientific evidence and environmental policy.

There is growing recognition and appreciation of mātauranga Māori within contemporary resource management. The challenge is ensuring clear and robust alignment between the two without compromising the significance and integrity of mātauranga Māori.

It will be essential for Tauranga Moana Iwi and hapū to:

- ▶ **Transfer knowledge** from elders as well as those whānau members currently working within the resource management space. This is to ensure that knowledge is not lost.
- ▶ **Create knowledge** to help view and align mātauranga Māori with the contemporary environment and vice versa. This is to ensure due consideration and respect of mātauranga Māori within resource management processes and decisions.
- ▶ **Build Capacity of** Iwi, hapu and whanau. This is to ensure effective participation and influence with resource management processes and decisions.
- ▶ **Foster the next generation of kaitiaki** who are trained in all fields of resource management (e.g. science, engineering, planning, law, environmental education etc.) and keen to utilise their skills and knowledge locally.

Hapaitia te ara tika pumau ai te rangatiratanga mo nga uri whakatipu
Foster the pathway of knowledge to strength, independence and growth for future generations

Knowledge Issues

- 1 Resource Management processes and decisions have not always considered the interests, values and customary rights of Tauranga Moana Iwi. This is due to:
 - ▶ Inadequate recognition of Tauranga Moana Iwi values and interests and the role of mātauranga Māori within resource management.
 - ▶ Inadequate capacity and capability within Tauranga Moana Iwi and hapū to be actively involved within resource management
- 2 Tauranga Moana Iwi and hapū are empowered and provided with opportunities to be actively involved in resource management processes and decisions.

Knowledge Objectives

- 1 Our traditional knowledge and practices endure.
- 2 Our values, interests and Mātauranga Māori are appreciated, acknowledged and reflected in resource management documents, processes and decisions.
- 3 We have enough capacity and capability to be actively involved and make a difference with resource management plans, processes and decisions.
- 4 Effective dual processes are in place to allow for appropriate sharing of mātauranga Māori by tangata whenua.

Knowledge Policy

POLICY 35

Protect, and where appropriate, promote the transfer of traditional knowledge within Tauranga Iwi, hapū and whānau

ACTION	LEAD AGENCY
<p>35.1 Tauranga Moana Iwi, hapū and whānau to - individually or collectively – collate information relating to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) sites, areas and landscapes of cultural significance b) customary use of the Tauranga Moana (coast, harbour, land, waterways, wetlands). c) traditional methods of gathering food and cultural materials (e.g. harakeke, raupo, paru). d) traditional methods of resource management e.g. rahui 	Tauranga Moana Iwi
<p>35.2 Tauranga Moana Iwi, hapū and whānau to - individually or collectively - hold wananga in relation to the above matters. This could include the use of Wananga Sites on Conservation Land (provided within the Te Kūpenga Framework).</p> <p><i>Refer to Appendix 4 for more information about the Te Kūpenga Framework</i></p>	Tauranga Moana Iwi
<p>35.3 Work with Councils regarding the harvesting of cultural materials (e.g. harakeke) on Council Land. This could be an informal arrangement or provided for within Council Reserve Management Plans.</p>	City / District Councils

POLICY 36

Build knowledge to help align mātauranga Māori with contemporary resource management

ACTION	LEAD AGENCY
<p>36.1 Identify current and future research requirements. Applying a dual process with Councils and other stakeholders, this could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) How to articulate tangata whenua values and interests, particularly within freshwater and coastal management b) How to incorporate (i.e. quantify) tangata whenua values and interests into the setting of water quantity and quality limits. c) How to align – in a practical sense – mātauranga and tikanga Maori with science and planning. d) Development and use of indicators to measure and monitor the cultural health of the environment. e) How dredging, reclamation, sedimentation and structures in Te Awanui / Tauranga Harbour affect mahinga kai. f) Customary research projects that support and assist a review of all recreational, commercial and customary catch regulations with tangata whenua input. 	Tauranga Moana Iwi

POLICY 36 CONTINUED...

ACTION	LEAD AGENCY
<p>36.2 Work with external agencies e.g. Manaaki Te Awanui Trust, Landcare Research Landcare Trust & NIWA regarding</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) environmental / scientific research within Tauranga Moana. b) the alignment scientific and mātauranga based knowledge. 	Tauranga Moana Iwi

POLICY 37

Increase knowledge and understanding of resource management issues, approaches and processes.

ACTION	LEAD AGENCY
<p>37.1 Identify and pursue opportunities for capacity building of Iwi, hapū and whānau members in relation to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Resource Management Act and Local Government Act matters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) RMA and LGA obligations and considerations. ii) Council processes, structure and operations. iii) Resource consent and plan development processes. iv) How to prepare effective submissions. v) How to prepare Cultural Impact Assessments. vi) How to prepare for, and present at hearings. vii) How to prepare and manage appeals and mediation. b) Technical matters, including but not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) how freshwater water is allocated, managed and monitored. ii) geothermal water and heat is allocated, managed and monitored. iii) What environmental monitoring is carried out within Tauranga Moana and what the results mean. iv) Setting of water quantity and quality limits. v) Methods of restoring and protecting wetlands. vi) Understanding and addressing pest plant and animal threats. vii) Development and use of indicators to measure and monitor the cultural health of the environment. c) How to scope and prepare applications for funding. d) Project management. 	Tauranga Moana Iwi

POLICY 37 CONTINUED...

ACTION	LEAD AGENCY
37.2 Encourage resource management practitioners within Tauranga Moana Iwi to complete the "Making Good Decisions" Programme (hearing commissioner training).	Tauranga Moana Iwi
37.3 Identify opportunities for scholarships, internships, secondments, mentoring and work experience to enable Tauranga Moana Iwi – of all ages - to work in environmental management, planning, engineering and research.	Tauranga Moana Iwi

POLICY 38

Foster the next generation of kaitiaki of Tauranga Moana

ACTION	LEAD AGENCY
38.1 Identify and pursue opportunities to connect tamariki and rangatahi in environmental management. This could include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Encouraging local kohanga reo and schools to enrol in the environmental programmes (e.g. EnviroSchools) and/or 'adopting' a stream, wetland or part of Te Awanui. b) Supporting and/or coordinating environmentally-focused school projects and holiday programmes. c) Building understanding and awareness about study and career pathways for resource management (e.g. science, engineering, planning, law, environmental education) by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Working with tertiary education providers. ii) Supporting and/or organising a Careers Seminar. d) Working with existing networks (e.g. Rūnanga, Councils, Private Sector) to explore opportunities for scholarships, internships, secondments, apprenticeships and/or work experience 	Tauranga Moana Iwi

Policy Explanation

Traditional knowledge is a taonga. It is essential that this knowledge is collected, collated and shared (where appropriate) to ensure that it is not lost.

It is essential to find ways to view and align mātauranga Māori within the contemporary environment and vice versa. This helps to ensure that mātauranga Māori is understood and appreciated within resource management processes and decisions. The challenge will be ensuring clear and robust alignment between the two without compromising the significance and integrity of mātauranga Māori.

Our people are our influencers and change makers. Our young people are our next generation of kaitiaki. Actions are included to build resource management knowledge and experience within Iwi, hapū and whanau. A key challenge moving forward is getting our tamariki and rangatahi interested and engaged in environmental management and in the long term, creating opportunities for continued learning, training and employment.

Linkages

- Section 10 Tūhauora Hinengaro – Knowledge: Actions relating to capacity building
- Section 11.3 Working Collectively: Tauranga Moana Iwi and Hapū
- Section 12 Protocols and Processes: Engagement principles and protocols





PART C Putting the Plan Into Action

11. Plan Implementation

The success of this Plan depends on how well it is implemented, particularly in the first five years.

11.1 Plan Implementation

It is intended that the actions within this Plan will be implemented by tangata whenua and local authorities.

The primary responsibility for implementation lies with the collective efforts of Ngāti Ranginui, Ngāi Te Rangī and Ngāti Pūkenga.

This could include:

- ▶ Coordinating projects listed within this Plan. This includes identifying resource and funding requirements for projects.
- ▶ Wānanga with hapū so they can understand how this Plan can be used and how their feedback has shaped the Plan.
- ▶ Meeting with Council staff to ensure they understand how to use the Plan.
- ▶ Annual meetings with Council staff to discuss way in which actions within this Plan may be implemented via existing programmes and/or resourced via long term plan submissions.
- ▶ Monitoring and reporting on Plan implementation.

11.2 Working Collectively: Tauranga Moana Iwi and Hapū

To operate more effectively and efficiently, Tauranga Moana Iwi and hapū need to work collaboratively. The benefits of this include:

- ▶ Having a collective and coordinated approach to discussions / responses (e.g. for consent or plan change processes).
- ▶ Presenting a united front to discussions / responses.
- ▶ Sharing resources (e.g. knowledge, skills, people, ideas) more effectively and efficiently.
- ▶ Being proactive e.g. getting started now on the research for freshwater limit setting, rather than waiting for the regional council to initiate the process in 2018.

The most successful Iwi involved in environmental management around the country have dedicated staff with supporting infrastructure (e.g. systems, offices, management) and long-term sustainable resourcing. Existing methods of collaboration within Tauranga Moana include:

- ▶ The [SmartGrowth Combined Tangata Whenua forum](#) - to discuss strategic growth and community development issues across the Western Bay of Plenty. Funded by all three Councils.
- ▶ The [Tauranga Moana Tangata Whenua Collective](#) – to provide advice to Tauranga City Council regarding environmental, social, economic and cultural outcomes relating to tangata whenua. Funded by Tauranga City Council.
- ▶ The [Tauranga Moana Partnership Forum](#) – to provide advice to the Western Bay of Plenty District Council regarding issues of significance to tangata whenua. Funded by the same Council.

- ▶ [Te Roopu Kaitiaki Taiao](#) – to provide an opportunity to come together and support one in relation to environmental and resource management issues. The forum comprises hapū and marae representatives from throughout Te Rohe o Ngai Te Rangī.

Policy 34 of this Plan recommends the establishment of a [Tauranga Moana Environmental Forum](#). This could be a method by which Tauranga Moana Iwi and hapū can work more effectively - at an operational level – in matters relating to Tauranga Moana.

Irrespective of the method of collaboration used, the following are key considerations and requirements:

- ▶ Input into decision-making processes is through mandated representatives.
- ▶ Representation is accountable – obligation to report back to iwi or hapū and to offer discussion with the wider group prior to making significant decisions.
- ▶ Decisions are made based on good communication with representative iwi or hapū entity.
- ▶ Recognition of hapū mana whenua, mana moana within respective rohe moana areas.
- ▶ Resourcing and funding for participation.

11.3 Plan Monitoring and Reporting

To be effective, this Plan relies on active implementation of actions. For this reason, an annual report will be produced which outlines:

- ▶ The status of each action outlined within this Plan (e.g. started, completed, deferred).

- ▶ What resourcing has been secured to resource projects.
- ▶ Barriers to implementation of actions (e.g. resourcing, funding).
- ▶ Priority projects for coming 12 months.

The Annual Report will be provided to Ngāti Ranginui, Ngāi Te Rangī and Ngāti Pūkenga (rūnanga and hapū) as well as the Tauranga Moana Governance Group.

11.4 Plan Review

This Plan will be reviewed in 2026 to assess the extent to which this Plan has made a tangible difference. The review would include:

- ▶ How this Plan has been used by Ngāti Ranginui, Ngāi Te Rangī and Ngāti Pūkenga (collectively) as well as local authorities.
- ▶ Whether the identified issues and outcomes are still relevant.
- ▶ Whether there are any new issues or outcomes that the Plan should address.
- ▶ Whether the actions were implemented, and if not, why.
- ▶ Whether this Plan needs to be updated or revised.

12. Protocols and Processes

This Section provides useful information for plan readers, particularly, local authorities and stakeholders, in relation to specific protocols and processes. This includes:

- ▶ Principles of Engagement
- ▶ Consent processes - Engagement
- ▶ Plan Change Processes - Engagement & Taking into account this Plan
- ▶ Statutory Acknowledgement Areas
- ▶ Accidental Discovery Protocols
- ▶ Emergency Response (including Oil Spills)
- ▶ Role of mātauranga in projects / programmes

12.1 Engagement Overview

This Plan provides a tool to inform and guide engagement. The iwi and hapū of Tauranga Moana are pressured by a wide range of environmental issues and impacts that fundamentally requires an improved focus on how this can be effectively managed.

Effective consultation is an important factor in ensuring that the appropriate iwi and hapū entities are part of the decision making process where it affects “the relationship of Māori and their culture and traditions with ancestral lands,

water, sites, wāhi tapu and other taonga.”

Tauranga Moana Iwi and hapū are currently operating within a pre-Treaty settlement climate with regard to the management of environmental resources. Iwi are therefore seeking to improve the current engagement and consultation process in preparation for future co-governance / co-management of environmental resources within Tauranga Moana.

12.2 Principles of Engagement

Engagement is valued as it facilitates the awareness and understanding of Tauranga Moana Iwi issues and values. It also builds relationships.

The essential elements of engagement with Tauranga Moana Iwi, irrespective of the kaupapa, are as follows:

Engage early

This is so that engagement occurs with the right people and that there is sufficient time to respond / participate

Engage face to face / kanohi ki te kanohi

This build relationships and trust

Provide sufficient and clear information

This helps us make an informed and timely decision

It is important to note that silence is not be taken as approval or lack of interest or concern.

12.3 Consent processes - Engagement

This protocol applies when a consent applicant and/or Council officer is intending to engage with Iwi / hapū with regards to a consent application. This protocol also applies to Notices of Requirement and Private Plan Changes.

Expectations

The expectations are as follows:

- ▶ Ensure consultation with affected iwi/hapu is carried out early in the process.
- ▶ Iwi to receive notification of all resource consents within the rohe.
- ▶ Iwi to identify which hapū are directly affected and forwards notification of resource consents.
- ▶ Iwi to provide support for hapū to respond to resource consents.
- ▶ Where applicable, Council to follow any existing hapū protocols for notification of resource consents¹.
- ▶ Iwi and Hapū to clarify mandated representation for all responses to resource consent applications.
- ▶ Iwi and hapū to work in partnership in the decision-making process of resource consents to ensure that cultural values and taonga are protected.
- ▶ Iwi or hapū to determine when a Cultural Impact Assessment (CIA) is required.
- ▶ If required, a CIA must be factored into the project budget for any project requiring this service. It must also be endorsed by mandated Iwi/hapū representatives. The recommendations within the CIA must be factored into the resource consent decision, including conditions.

¹ At the time of writing this Plan, protocols were in place between Iwi/hapu and Tauranga City Council

- ▶ Where a resource consent is granted for an activity that may cause significant cultural impact, a Cultural Management Plan must be implemented in conjunction with affected Iwi/hapū to provide for mitigation.

Information Requirements and Costs Implications

Information required for a consent or concession application includes, at a minimum:

- ▶ A summary of the proposal, including location, methodology and timing of works.
- ▶ Measures proposed to avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects.

Depending on the type and scale of the activity:

- ▶ A meeting and/or site visit may be arranged to discuss the proposal face-to-face.
- ▶ A written response may be prepared, which may vary from a basic email to a CIA.
- ▶ Cultural monitoring may be required prior to the commencement of earthworks to manage the potential risk of disturbance or discovery of kōiwi (human remains), archaeology or artefacts of Māori.

Like any expert providing technical advice (e.g. engineer, ecologist), a consultation fee may be incurred.

This will be discussed at the time of enquiry.

12.4 Plan Change Processes: Engagement & Taking into account this Plan

This protocol applies when Council is intending to prepare or change an RMA planning document e.g. Regional Policy Statement, Regional / District / City Plan.

It outlines expectations around engaging with Iwi / hapū as well as how Council's legislative requirements to 'take into account' this Plan would be demonstrated.

There are a number of drivers to this protocol:

- ▶ Schedule 1(3B)(d) of the RMA - criteria to determine when consultation with Iwi Authorities has been carried out for a Plan Change process.
- ▶ Section 4 of the Local Government Act - requires Council to improve opportunities to contribute to local government decision-making.
- ▶ Objective D of the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management - requires Council to provide for Iwi and hapū involvement and to ensure that tangata whenua values and interests are reflected in freshwater management including decision-making.

The following are expectations of Tauranga Moana Iwi in relation to Plan Change processes:

Engagement on Plan Change processes is early and meaningful

There is a 'feedback loop' so that we know what has happened to our feedback

This means that:

- ▶ Tauranga Moana Iwi and hapū have input into [engagement planning](#). This is to ensure that:
 - engagement occurs with the right representatives / groups.
 - the right methods of communication and engagement are utilised.
 - there is clarity around how Iwi/hapū views will be captured and addressed.
 - there is consideration about ways in which Iwi/hapū can participate and contribute effectively. This includes capacity building and meeting the cost of involvement.
- ▶ Tauranga Moana Iwi and hapū are [kept informed](#) regularly about plan changes. Not just when feedback is needed.
- ▶ Relevant Iwi and Hapū management plans are [reviewed prior to engagement](#). This is to inform engagement so that we are not repeating ourselves.
- ▶ Sufficient time and clear information is provided so that we can [understand what is planned and the implications](#) on us, both as kaitiaki and land owners / land managers. This is to enable meaningful discussions and provide focused and constructive feedback / submissions
- ▶ Impacts on Tauranga Moana Iwi are [not limited to 'cultural impacts & benefits'](#). Equally important are social, environmental and economic impacts & benefits.

12.5 Statutory Acknowledgement Areas

This protocol applies when the associated Deeds of Settlement are passed into legislation.

What are Statutory Acknowledgements?

These are a formal acknowledgement of the cultural, historical, spiritual and traditional association of Tauranga Moana Iwi with a specified area or site. This includes marginal strips, rivers, streams, reserves and coastal areas.

What are the implications?

- ▶ Statutory Acknowledgement must be recorded on statutory plans e.g. Regional Policy Statement¹, Regional/District/City Plans.
- ▶ Relevant consent authorities, the Environment Court, and Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement.
- ▶ For consent applications "for an activity within, adjacent to, or directly affecting a statutory area", consent authorities must forward a summary of the application to the governance/collective entity and each representative entity.
- ▶ The governance/collective entity and any member of the settling group can cite the statutory acknowledgement as evidence of the settling group's association with an area.

¹ <http://www.boprc.govt.nz/council/kaupapmaori/statutoryacknowledgements/>

12.6 Accidental Discovery Protocols

This protocol provides a process if kōiwi (human remains), archaeology or artefacts of Māori origin are uncovered during earthworks / land disturbance activities.

What are the requirements?

That Accidental Discovery Protocols are imposed as a consent condition for all resource consents² for earthworks / disturbance activities on land, riverbeds, river margins or the coastal marine area. An example of an Accidental Discovery Protocol is provided below.

If kōiwi, archaeology or artefacts of Māori origin are uncovered during physical works:

1. All site works, including earth moving machinery must stop.
2. The site / project manager must immediately advise tangata whenua, the relevant Council and Heritage NZ Pouhere Taonga. In addition, the Police if kōiwi are uncovered.
3. The Project Manager must immediately secure the site and arrange a site inspection with the abovementioned parties.
4. The tangata whenua representative(s) will contact other relevant Iwi and/or hapū as required and arrange for appropriate representatives to attend the site inspection.
5. Tangata whenua will determine the tikanga for appropriate preservation, management and handling of the kōiwi, archaeology or artefacts of Māori origin that are uncovered. This may include removal of kōiwi, archaeology or artefacts of Māori origin from the site by Mana Whenua or preservation on the site.

² Except where an Archaeological Authority has been obtained from Heritage NZ Pouhere Taonga

6. Preservation of koiwi, archaeology or artefacts of Māori origin may require adjustments to the site works to avoid adverse cultural effects.
7. Work at the site must not recommence until approval has been granted by tangata whenua and Heritage NZ Pouhere Taonga.

12.7 Emergency Response (including Oil Spills)

This protocol guides a coordinated and cooperative response by Tauranga Moana Iwi and hapū in relation to emergency situations e.g. oil spill, natural hazards.

It is intended to:

- ▶ Provide for clear lines of communication
- ▶ Enable cultural issues to be addressed directly
- ▶ Maintain the mana (integrity) of all involved
- ▶ Ensure consistency in media reporting
- ▶ Enable efficient resourcing for tangata whenua
- ▶ Provide for Treaty of Waitangi/Treaty Settlement rights of tangata whenua.

Overview

The Tauranga Moana Iwi Response Framework (illustrated overleaf) was initially developed as a result of the Rena oil spill in Tauranga in 2011. This was also applied following the Mobil oil spill in 2015.

Tangata whenua found that this framework was most effective during the initial containment phase. During the recovery phase, hapū groups preferred to work directly with the liable company.

Roles and Responsibilities

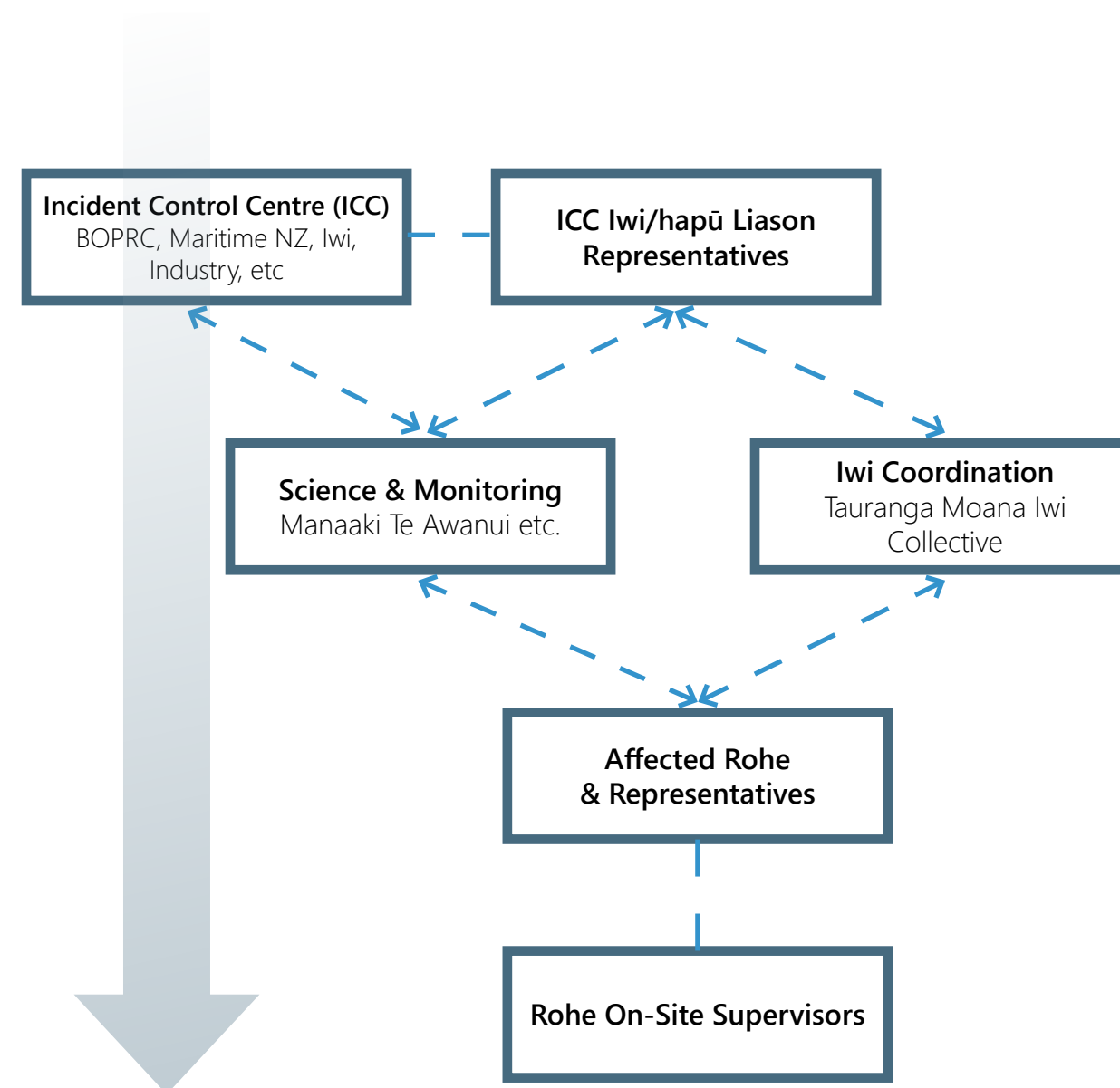
Iwi Liaison Representatives

- ▶ Raises the issues and concerns of the Rohe representatives and response teams with Incident Control Centre (ICC). e.g. timelines resourcing, process / stages, issues with specific agencies.
- ▶ Works alongside National On Scene Commander (NOSC) / Regional On Scene Commander (ROSC) and manage interaction between BOPRC and Iwi Response
- ▶ Provides the Iwi / Rohe voice at ICC briefings. Attends to cultural matters where appropriate and provides the status report from all rohe response teams.
- ▶ Disseminates all information from ICC to Iwi Coordination and Rohe representatives where appropriate.
- ▶ Provides an Iwi response to the media requests / interviews (i.e. newspaper, radio and/or Te Kaea / Te Karere etc.).
- ▶ Is on duty at ICC full time. Hours dependent on level of response. The position is rotated between the four Iwi Liaisons.
- ▶ Co-ordinates briefings with Iwi/Rohe representatives at ICC or Iwi Coordination base.

Iwi Coordination

- ▶ Provides communications for the Framework, including Iwi Chairs & Entities
- ▶ Iwi base for Iwi/Rohe reps to hold briefings and meetings with external parties e.g. BOPRC, Maritime NZ, Mobil, Port of Tauranga etc.
- ▶ Provides administration support for the Iwi Response Framework i.e. phone, photocopying, typing, plus payroll facilities if required.

Tauranga Moana Iwi Response Framework



Coordinating with Iwi and hapū

A coordinated approach, including flow of information, for emergency situations e.g. oil spill, natural hazards

Rohe Representatives

- ▶ Supports the Rohe On Site Supervisor and other Iwi members with timely information and resources as requested and required.
- ▶ Provides Rohe Status Reports to the Iwi Liaisons and the Iwi Coordination.
- ▶ Attends the ICC Daily Briefings to clarify specific issues/query or listen and support the Iwi Liaison
- ▶ Collates the details for all of the Rohe On Site members who have volunteered to date.
- ▶ Collates/Coordinates the Rohe material and data for the monitoring/assessment of the effects

Rohe On Site Supervisors

- ▶ Works directly with BOPRC and other agency staff (e.g. Maritime NZ) to coordinate logistics of the Rohe.
- ▶ Maintains communication with Iwi Liaisons and Rohe Representatives
- ▶ Conducts daily briefing, manages onsite work discussion with relevant authorities and attends to cultural matters
- ▶ Provides a daily status report to the Rohe Representative on the days of progress, amount of debris collected, any site issues, records types of work undertaken, work planning for the next day.

12.8 Role of Mātauranga in Projects / Programmes

Mātauranga Māori is knowledge held by the respective Iwi and hapū. This protocol has been prepared to encourage plan readers (particularly Councils and large developers) to start thinking about the

role of mātauranga in projects / programmes.

Engage with Iwi/hapū early to discuss the project / programme to:

- ▶ Understand the association, values and interests of tangata whenua with area, to which the project / programme relates.
- ▶ Understand Te Ao Māori, particularly in relation to traditional resource management philosophies centred on aroha (respect), tau utuutu (reciprocity) and kawenga (responsibility).

Find out whether there are tools already available to help align Mātauranga Māori with contemporary resource management.

For example, a cultural health index to measure the cultural health of a river, stream or coastal area.

Consider actions or mitigation measures

Depending on the project / programme, this may include:

- ▶ Ways in which to acknowledge the historical association with a site or area e.g. interpretation panels, pou, Māori artforms, restoration of Māori Place names.
- ▶ Constraint mapping to identify high risk areas e.g. culturally significant sites.
- ▶ Environmental technologies and/or alternatives for the treatment and disposal of contaminants that reduce cultural impacts associated with discharges.

- ▶ Restoration and enhancement projects that fulfil Māori aspirations and outcomes. This could include:
 - enhancement of cultural use areas e.g. for traditional purposes such as food production, weaving and carving.
 - enhancement of special taonga habitats e.g. native birds and fish
 - increased connectivity to and between cultural sites and ecosystems
 - involvement in selecting appropriate plant species
- ▶ Measures that build capacity for Māori communities to participate and actively engage in research, environmental and development projects.

PART D
Appendices

Appendix 1 Glossary

Ahi Kā	To keep the home fires burning, maintaining traditions and passing them on from one generation to another
Hapū	Subtribe of the larger tribe
Iwi	Large tribe inclusive of whānau and hapū
Kaimoana	Seafood. The delicacies of Tangaroa
Kaitiakitanga	The practice of guardianship, including the nurturing, enhancement and protection of the environment.
Kaumātua	Elderly respected male, one with knowledge and wisdom
Kuia	Elderly female
Mahinga kai	The food collected from a shellfish gathering. Depending on the context can also mean the actual shellfish gathering site. The food and other resources and the areas they are sourced from
Mahinga mātaimai	A place where food is gathered
Mana	Prestige, authority, control, power, influence, status or spiritual power
Mana Moana	Rights of self-governance, rights to authority over traditional coastal land and resources
Mana Whenua	Rights of self-governance, rights to authority over traditional tribal land and resources
Mātauranga Māori	Māori knowledge and philosophy
Mauao	The iconic mountain of Tauranga otherwise known as Mount Maunganui
Mauri	The essential life force or spirit in all living and non-living things
Papatūānuku	Earth Mother
Rāhui	A conservation measure to restore and replenish resources or to prohibit the use of a resource for a period of time after someone had drowned (pollution by tapu).
Rangatahi	Young people, youth, younger generation
Ranginui	Sky Father
Repo	Wetlands
Rohe	Tribal Areas
Rohemoana	Tribal territory in the sea or harbour
Rūnanga	Tribal authority
Taiapure	Area management tool for managing areas that have customarily been of special significance to an iwi or hapū as a source of food or for spiritual or cultural reasons
Tamariki	Children
Tangata whenua	Local Māori people of a particular area, whānau, hapū or iwi.

Taonga	Treasures, sacred places, natural resources
Tauranga Moana	The rohe of the three iwi - Ngāti Ranginui, Ngāi Te Rangi and Ngāti Pūkenga
Te Ao Māori	Māori world view
Te Awanui	Tauranga Harbour
Tikanga	Customary rule, plan or method. The right way of doing things
Tino rangatiratanga	High chieftanship
Tupuna	Ancestor
Wāhi Taonga	Special place of importance to tangata whenua
Wāhi Tapu	Sacred site
Wāhi Tupuna	Ancestral place
Whakapapa	Ancestral lineage, ancestral connections, genealogical relationships
Whānau	Family, including extended family

Appendix 2 Reference Documents

PROJECT DOCUMENTS

- ▶ Conroy & Donald Consultants Limited (2015). Review of Te Awanui Tauranga Harbour Iwi Management Plan – Scoping Report.
- ▶ Conroy & Donald Consultants Limited (2016). Tauranga Moana Iwi Management Plan: Engagement Summary Report, August - October 2015.

IWI AND HAPŪ MANAGEMENT PLANS

- ▶ Matakana Rangiwea Hapū Management Plan 2012.
- ▶ Ngāi Tamawhariua Hapū Management Plan 2015.
- ▶ Ngāi Tapu Ngāi Tukairangi Hapū Management Plan 2014.
- ▶ Ngāi Te Ahi Hapu Management Plan 2013.
- ▶ Ngati Kahu Hapu Environmental Management Plan 2011.
- ▶ Ngāti Pūkenga Iwi ki Tauranga Trust Iwi Management Plan 2013.
- ▶ Te Awanui Tauranga Harbour Iwi Management Plan 2008.

TREATY SETTLEMENT DOCUMENTS

- ▶ Ngati Pūkenga Deed of Settlement 2013.
- ▶ Ngāti Ranginui Deed of Settlement 2012.
- ▶ Ngai Te Rangi and Nga Potiki Deed of Settlement 2013.
- ▶ Tauranga Moana Iwi Deed of Settlement 2015.

COUNCIL DOCUMENTS

- ▶ Auckland Council (2014). Auckland Design Manual.
- ▶ Bay of Plenty Regional Council (2015). Te Awanui Tauranga Harbour – Literature review of scientific reports. Environmental Publication 2014/13.
- ▶ Bay of Plenty Regional Council (2014). Coastal State of the Environment Report.
- ▶ Bay of Plenty Regional Council (2003). Operative Bay of Plenty Regional Coastal Environment Plan. Amended 2011.
- ▶ Bay of Plenty Regional Council (2008). Operative Bay of Plenty Regional Water and Land Plan.
- ▶ SmartGrowth (2013). SmartGrowth Strategy (2013).

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS

- ▶ National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2014.
- ▶ New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement 2010.

OTHER TECHNICAL DOCUMENTS

- ▶ Durie, M. (2006). Measuring Māori Wellbeing. New Zealand Treasury Guest Lecture Series.
- ▶ Harmsworth, G. and Awatere, S. (2013). Indigenous Māori Knowledge and Perspectives of Ecosystems.
- ▶ Kawe, T P (2014). Feasibility study for assessment of customary harvest by Kai-tiaki in the Te Tai Hauāuru and Tauranga Moana Regions. New Zealand Fisheries Assessment Report 2014/61.
- ▶ NZQA (2014). Enhancing Mātauranga Māori and Global Indigenous Knowledge.
- ▶ Sinner J, Clark D, Ellis J, Roberts B, Jiang W, Goodwin E, Hale L, Rolleston S, Patterson M, Hardy D, Prouse E, Brown S. 2011. Health of Te Awanui Tauranga Harbour. Manaaki Taha Moana Research Report No. 1. Cawthron Report No.1969. Palmerston North: Massey University.
- ▶ SmartGrowth 2013. Post Treaty Settlement Development Perspectives: Tangata Whenua development perspective for the western Bay of Plenty in a postsettlement environment. Report prepared by SmartGrowth for SmartGrowth.
- ▶ Taiapa, C., Bedford-Rolleston, A. and Rameka, W. (2014) Ko te Hekenga i te Tai a Kupe, A Cultural Review of the Health of Te Awanui, Tauranga Harbour. Manaaki Taha Moana Research Report No 3. Massey University, Palmerston North.

Appendix 3 Themes from Engagement

In developing this Plan, Ngāti Ranginui, Ngāi Te Rangi and Ngāti Pūkenga hapū and whānau provided feedback on their issues and concerns relating to Tauranga Moana. Key themes are provided below. Refer to Tauranga Moana Iwi Management Plan: Engagement Summary Report for further details.

Tūhauora Tinana: Healthy Waters

- Water Quality
- Rena / Mobil Oil Spills
- Wastewater (including Te Maunga Treatment Plan and Ocean Outfalls)
- Marina extensions
- Waterside development
- Erosion
- Dredging
- Rubbish around foreshore
- Mangroves
- Pollution
- Aquaculture
- Sea Lettuce
- Algal bloom
- Large ships
- Restoration
- Sedimentation
- Port expansion
- No mining or deep sea drilling
- Use of Tauranga Moana to generate income e.g. fishing, aquaculture
- Impact of Harbour Bridges
- Open walking areas to access moana and views
- Overfishing and shellfish harvesting
- Loss of marine diversity
- Commercial fishing within the inner harbour
- Balance between economic growth, social wellbeing and environment protection

Implementation

- Plan Implementation - Resourcing (staff, money), Communication / promotion,
- Use of Te Awanui IMP by Councils, Iwi, hapu and whanau
- Education of public (and ourselves)

Tūhauora Whenua: Healthy Land

- Urban and rural development
- Overdevelopment and insufficient infrastructure
- Erosion
- Impacts of pest animals
- Sedimentation
- Air discharges

Tūhauora Wairua: Cultural Heritage

- Restoration of old place names
- Protection of wahi tapu
- Heritage / Identity

Tūhauora Hinengaro: Knowledge

- Role of Tikanga / Kawa / Matauranga
- Knowledge transfer
- Mindset / Baggage (move beyond adversarial mindset of settlements)
- Education & Employment

Tūhauora Whanau: Our People and Relationships

- Working together as Te Iwi Māori
- Inclusion of Iwi
- Insufficient penalties for polluters
- Having limited influence
- Consultation
- Māori representation in decision making
- Active participation by Māori
- Decisions are development-driven
- Collective position is communicated clearly at a hapu/marae level
- Marae and hapu aspirations

Appendix 4 Policy Context

This section provides further information or context in relation to some of the policies.

MAORI WATER CLASSIFICATION

Relates to Section 6 Tūhauora Tinana – Healthy Waters

Māori classified water into the following categories each based on spiritual and geographical features:

WAIORA Purest form of water, with potential to give life and sustain wellbeing.

WAITAI The sea, surf or tide. Also used to distinguish seawater from fresh water.

WAIMAORI Water that has come into unprotected contact with humans, and so is ordinary and no longer sacred. This includes water that is running freely and unrestrained or is clear and lucid. Waimaori has mauri.

WAIPIRO Slow moving, typical of repo (swamps). For Māori these waters provide a range of resources such as rongoā for medicinal purposes, dyes for weaving, tuna (eels) and manu (birds).

WAIMATE Water which has lost its mauri. It is dead, damaged or polluted.

WAIKINO Water that has been polluted, debased or corrupted. Its mauri has been altered and can cause harm. Also includes water that is dangerous, such as rapids

TE MANA O TE WAI

Referred to within Section 6.1 Freshwater, Policy 1

The National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management (NPS) seeks to ensure that the national significance of Te Mana o Te Wai is recognised. Te Mana o Te Wai represents the innate relationship and interaction between:

- ▶ Te hauora o te wai (the health and mauri of water)
- ▶ Te hauora o te taiao (the health and mauri of the environment)
- ▶ Te hauora o te tāngata (the health and mauri of the people)

Appendix 1 of the NPS provides a foundation for tangata whenua and communities to collectively express a range of values associated with individual waterbodies. These values are as follows:

Compulsory National Values	
Te Hauora o te Wai / the health and mauri of water	Ecosystem health
Te Hauora o te Tangata / the health and mauri of the people	Human health for recreation
Additional National Values	
Te Hauora o te Taiao / the health and mauri of the environment	Natural form and character
Mahinga kai / food gathering, places of food	Kai are safe to harvest and eat. Kei te ora te mauri (the mauri of the place is intact) The waterbody supports fisheries of species to be caught and eaten
Mahi māra / cultivation	Irrigation and food production Animal drinking water
Wai Tapu / sacred waters	Places where rituals and ceremonies are performed
Wai Māori / municipal and domestic water supply	Water supply to meet people's potable needs
Āu Putea / economic or commercial development	Commercial and industrial use Hydro-electric power generation
He ara haere / navigation	Transport and Tauranga waka.

NGĀ MĀTĀPONO KI TE WAI

Referred to within Section 6.1 Freshwater, Policy 1

Nga Matapono ki te Wai is a model developed by the Iwi Leaders Group as the foundation for on-going discussion with the Crown about the role of Iwi within Freshwater Management.

The framework is recognised in principal by all Iwi affiliates to the Iwi Chairs Forum, including Tauranga Moana Iwi and may be adapted to suit local Kaitiakitanga and issues with Te Wai management at Regional and local levels.

PORT DREDGING RESOURCE CONSENT

Relates to Section 6.4 Coastal, Policy 12

Conditions imposed on the Port of Tauranga resource consent include:

- ▶ A minimum separation distance of the dredging works from Te Kuia Rock.
- ▶ The establishment of Nga Matarae Charitable Trust to set priorities and allocate funds for harbour improvement projects.
- ▶ The establishment of a Kaimoana Restoration Programme to develop research and monitoring criteria to remedy or mitigate the effects on kaimoana, in particular the pipi beds on Te Paritaha that will be damaged by the dredging works.
- ▶ The establishment of further tertiary and post graduate research studies aimed at promoting better environmental health of Te Awanui (Tauranga Harbour).

TE PARITAHA

Relates to Section 6.4 Coastal, Policy 16

Te Paritaha is the largest pipi bed within Te Awanui and is renowned for its plentiful supply of pipi. This bed has been a customary harvesting ground for many generations and is evident by the extensive areas of shellfish middens in lands surrounding the bed. Paritaha is still harvested today and is one of the few remaining sustainable shellfish beds within the harbour. Tāngata whenua have expressed concern regarding the significant changes to the pipi bed and are anxious about the future effects of port development (Taiapa, Bedford-Rolleston and Rameka, 2014)

The survey plan (inside rear cover) illustrates the original extent of Te Paritaha. The new Regional Coastal Environmental Plan includes a map outlining the agreed contemporary extent of Te Paritaha.

TE ARANGA MAORI DESIGN PRINCIPLES

Referred to within Section 7.1 Land Use Effects, Policy 26

Featured within the Auckland Design Manual, Te Aranga are a set of outcome-based principles founded on intrinsic Māori cultural values and designed to provide practical guidance for enhancing urban design. The seven principles of Te Aranga are as follows:

Mana

The status of iwi and hapū as tangata whenua is recognised and respected

Whakapapa

Māori names are celebrated

Taiao

The natural environment is protected, restored and / or enhanced

Mauri Tū

Environmental health is protected, maintained and / or enhanced

Mauri Toi

Iwi/hapū narratives are captured and expressed creatively and appropriately

Tohu

Mana whenua significant sites and cultural landmarks are acknowledged

Ahi Kā

Iwi/hapū have a living and enduring presence and are secure and valued within their rohe.

TE KŪPENGA FRAMEWORK

Relates to Section 10 Knowledge, Policy 35

Te Kūpenga Framework is a special arrangement that provides for the Department of Conservation and Tauranga Moana Iwi and hapū to work together to enhance conservation lands.

One element of this framework is the establishment of up to nine wānanga sites on conservation land. This is to enable members of Tauranga Moana Iwi and hapū to temporarily occupy such sites for educational purposes without requiring a concession from the Department of Conservation.

Appendix 5 Plan Maps

Rohe and Analysis Maps

Map 1: Marae
 Map 2: Rohe Moana
 Map 3: Mauao Mātaitai Reserve
 Map 4: Whenua: Maori Land
 Map 5: Whenua: Land Use Capability
 Map 6: Whenua: Land Use / Land Cover

Map Book

The Atlas/Map Book comprises zoomed in maps of the rohe showing the following:

- ▶ Tauranga Moana Marae
- ▶ Customary Fisheries areas:
 - Te Maunga o Mauao Mātaitai Reserve (2008)
 - Tauranga Moana Rohe Moana (2004)
- ▶ Sites and areas of cultural significance scheduled in City and District Plans:
 - Western Bay of Plenty District Plan as at 16 June 2012
 - Tauranga City Plan as at 5 July 2014

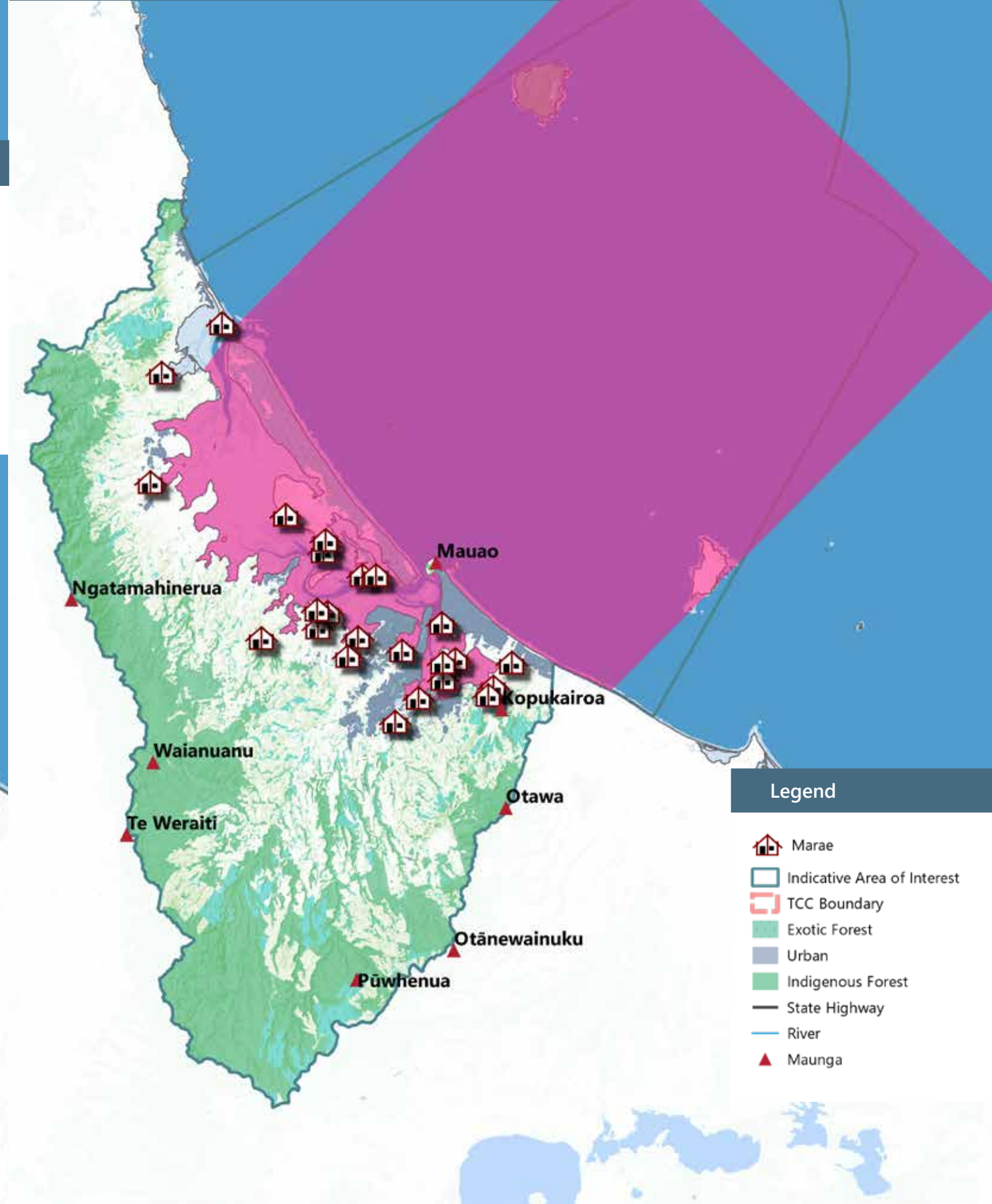
Marae

Tauranga Moana Iwi Management Plan Map #1



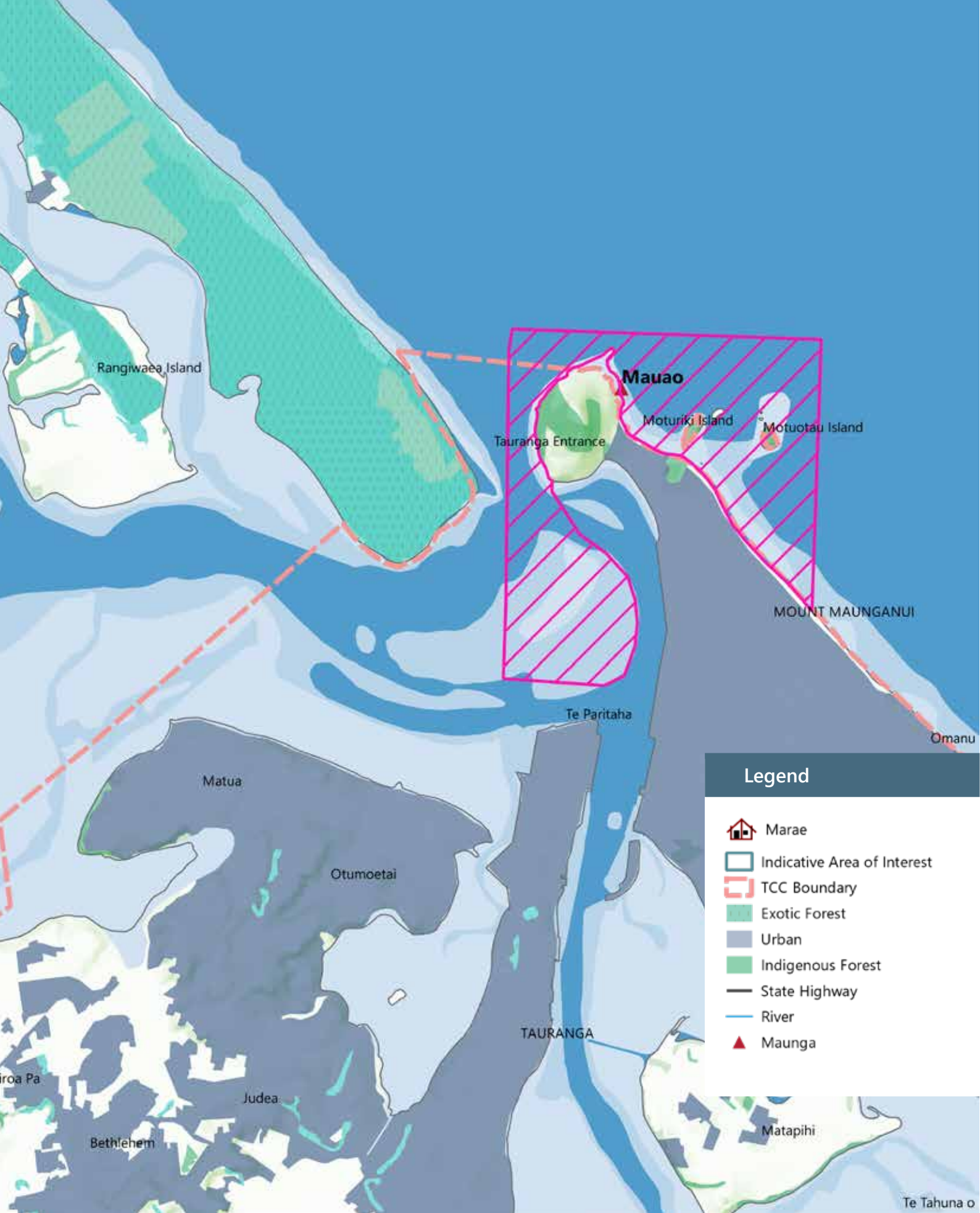
Rohe Moana

Established by the Fisheries (Kaimoana Customary Fishing) Regulations 1998.
Tauranga Moana Iwi Management Plan Map #2



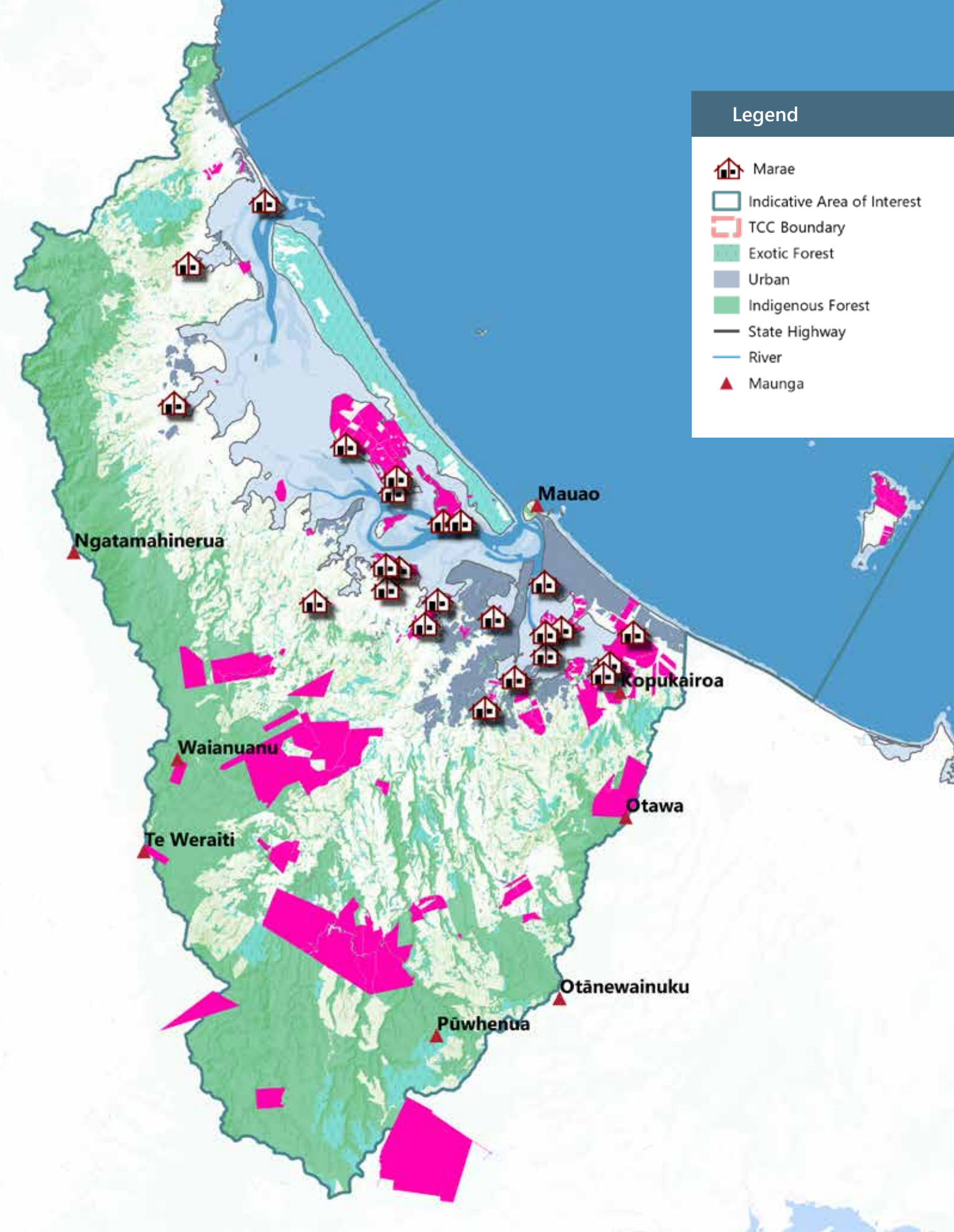
Mauao Mātaitai Reserve

Tauranga Moana Iwi Management Plan Map #3



Whenua: Maori Land (2016)

Tauranga Moana Iwi Management Plan Map #4



Whenua: Land Use Capability

Tauranga Moana Iwi Management Plan Map #5

Legend

LUC Class	%
Urban	3 %
Class 2	3 %
Class 3	12 %
Class 4	17 %
Class 5	1 %
Class 6	40 %
Class 7	15 %
Class 8	9 %

Source: NZLRI Land Use Capability (2012) - Landcare Research

Whenua: Land Cover / Use

Tauranga Moana Iwi Management Plan Map #6

Legend

Land Cover	%
Grass	33 %
Exotic Forest	12 %
Indigenous Forest	40 %
Urban	6 %
Orchard & Crops	8 %
Other	1 %

Source: LCDB v4.1 - Landcare Research

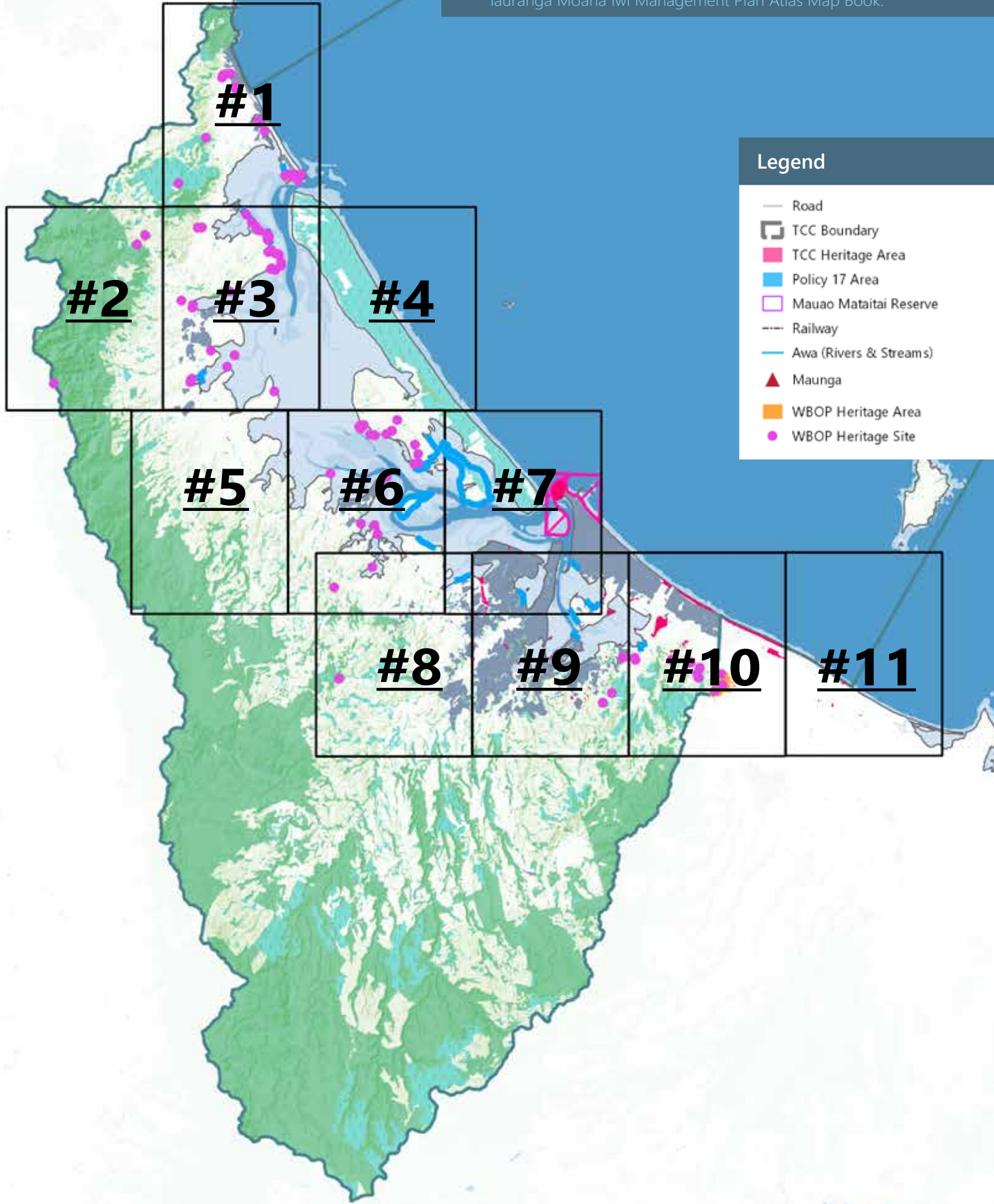
Awa: Stream & River Catchments

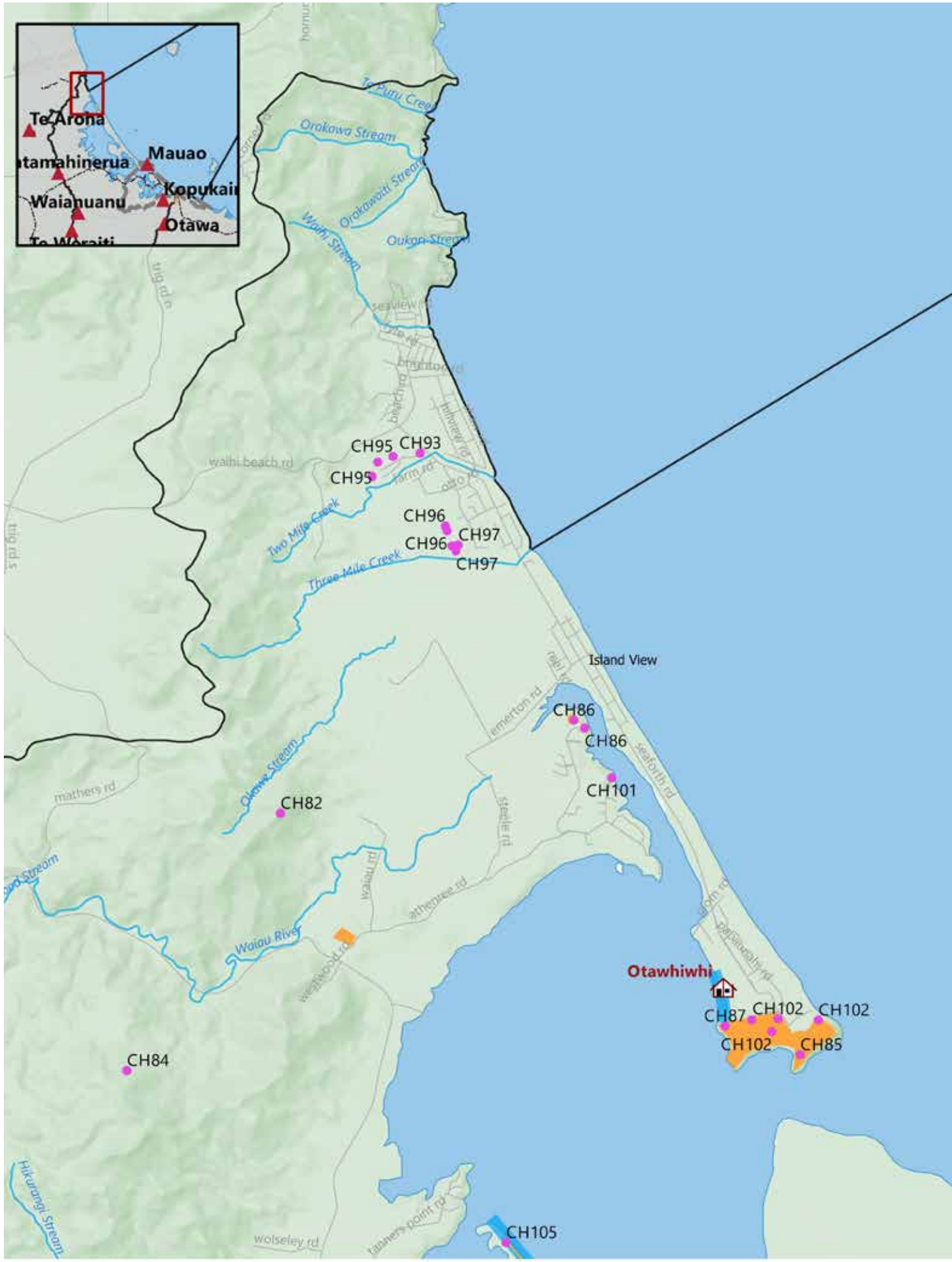
Tauranga Moana Iwi Management Plan Map #6



Atlas Map Book

Tauranga Moana Iwi Management Plan Atlas Map Book.

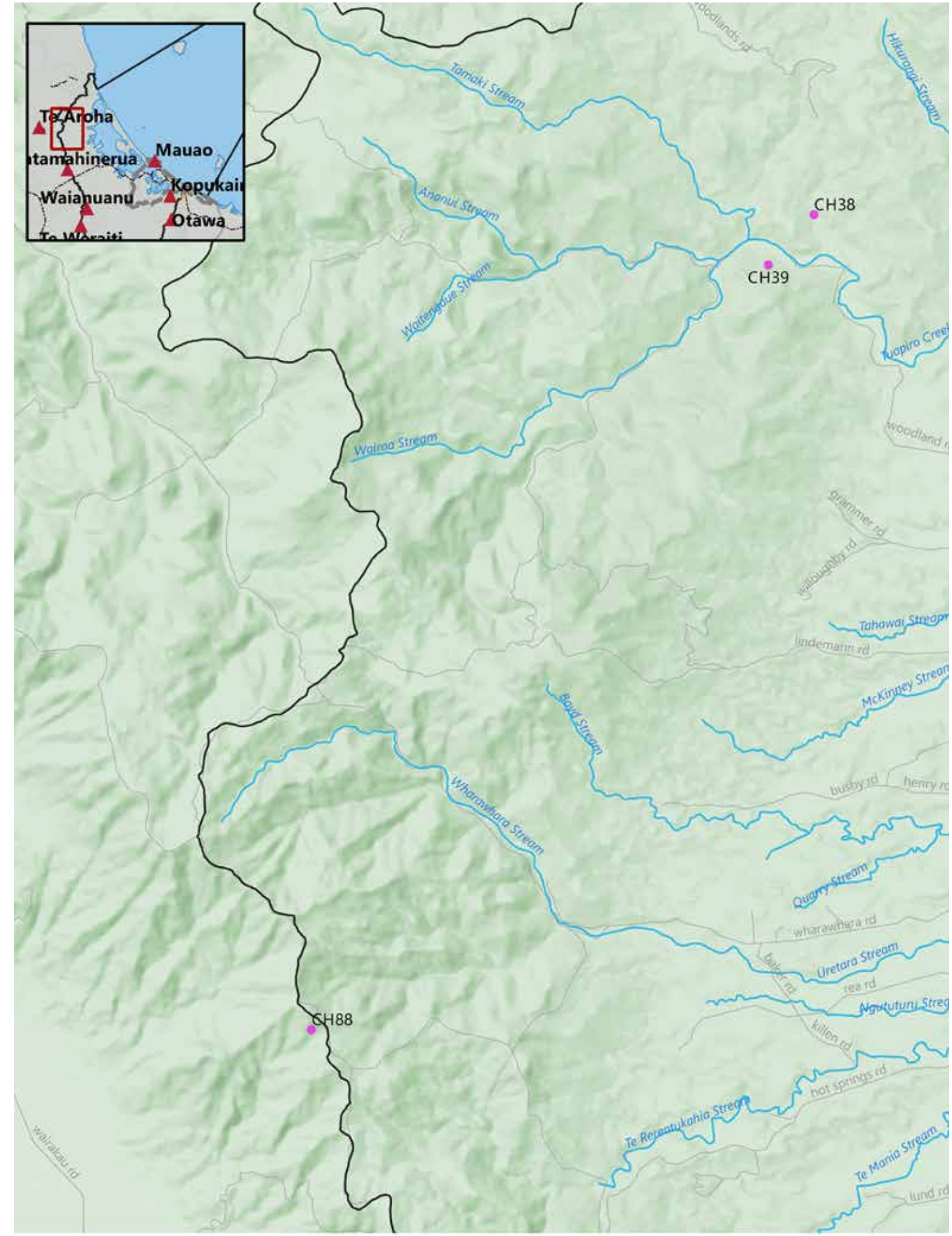




ATLAS Map #1

Marae	Policy 17 Area	WBOP Heritage Site	Awa (Rivers & Streams)
WBOP Heritage Area	Road	Indicative Area of Interest	

0 500 1000 m



ATLAS Map #2

WBOP Heritage Site	Road	Awa (Rivers & Streams)	Indicative Area of Interest
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0 500 1000 m



ATLAS Map #3

🏠 Marae
 ■ Policy 17 Area
 ● WBOP Heritage Site
 — Awa (Rivers & Streams)
 □ Indicative Area of Interest
■ WBOP Heritage Area
 — Road
 □ Indicative Area of Interest

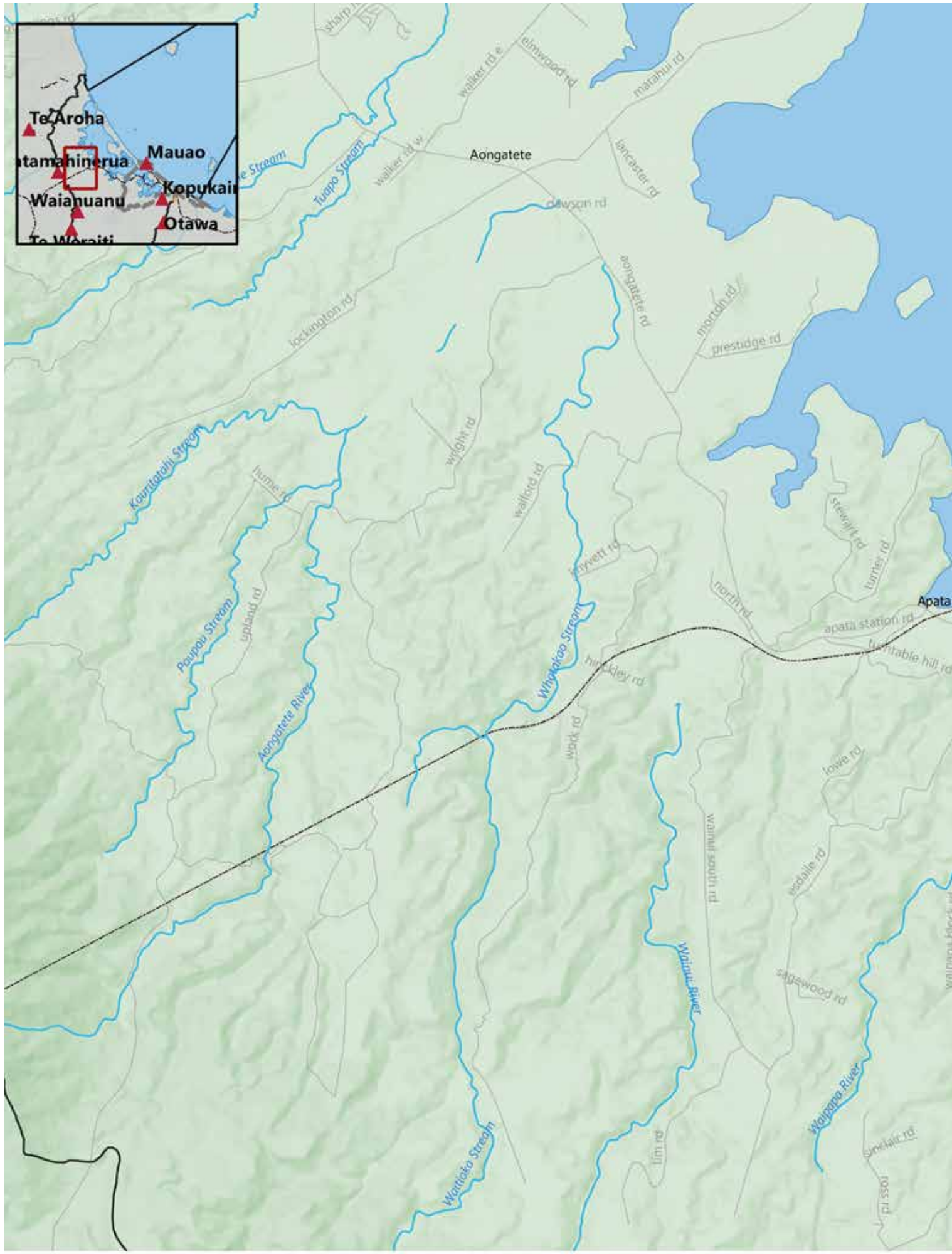
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ATLAS Map #4

● WBOP Heritage Site
 — Road
 □ Indicative Area of Interest

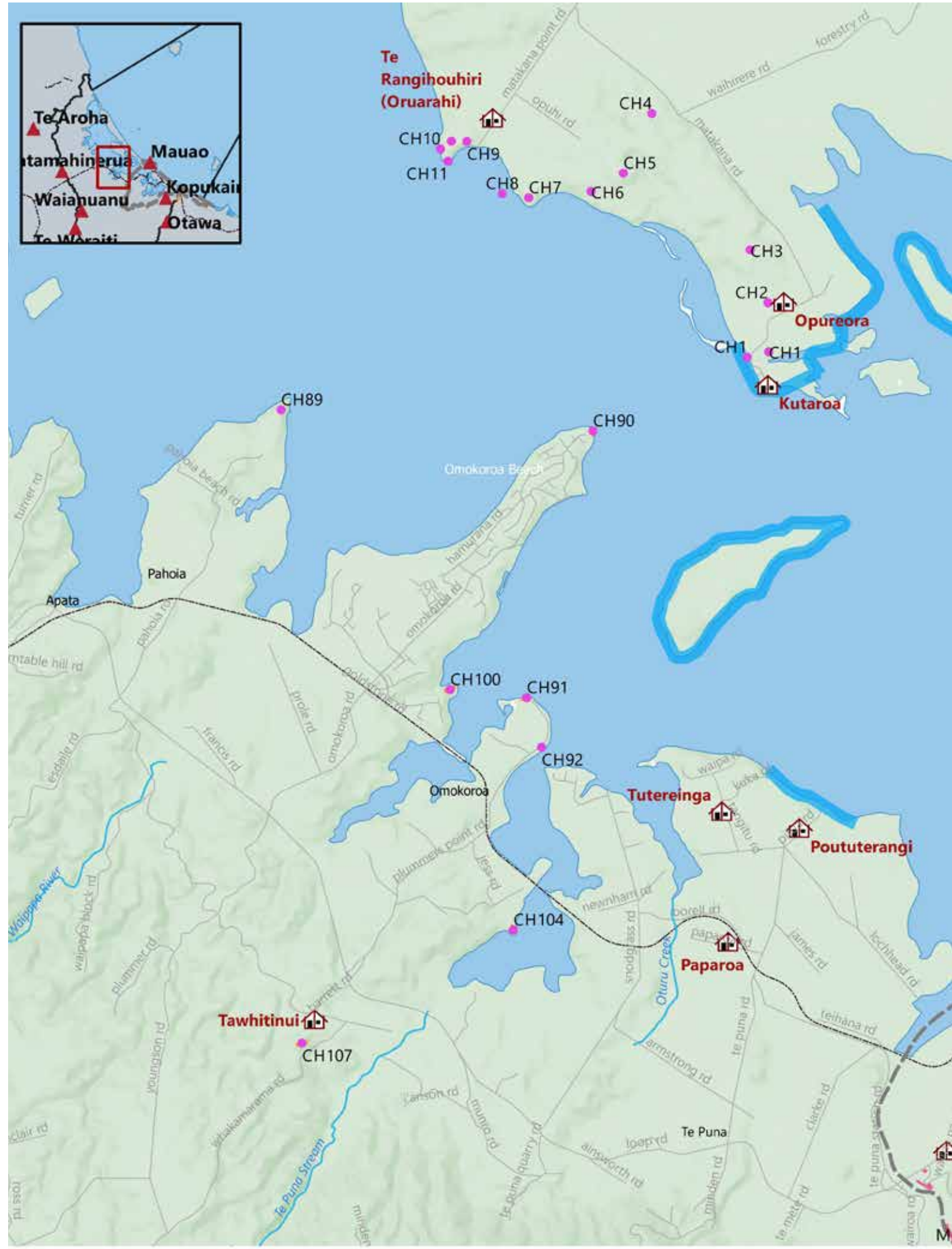
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ATLAS Map #5

— Road — Railway — Awa (Rivers & Streams) □ Indicative Area of Interest

0 500 1000 m



ATLAS Map #6

Marae
 TCC Heritage Area
 Policy 17 Area
 WBOP Heritage Area
 TCC Boundary
 Awa (Rivers & Streams)
 Road
 Railway
 Indicative Area of Interest

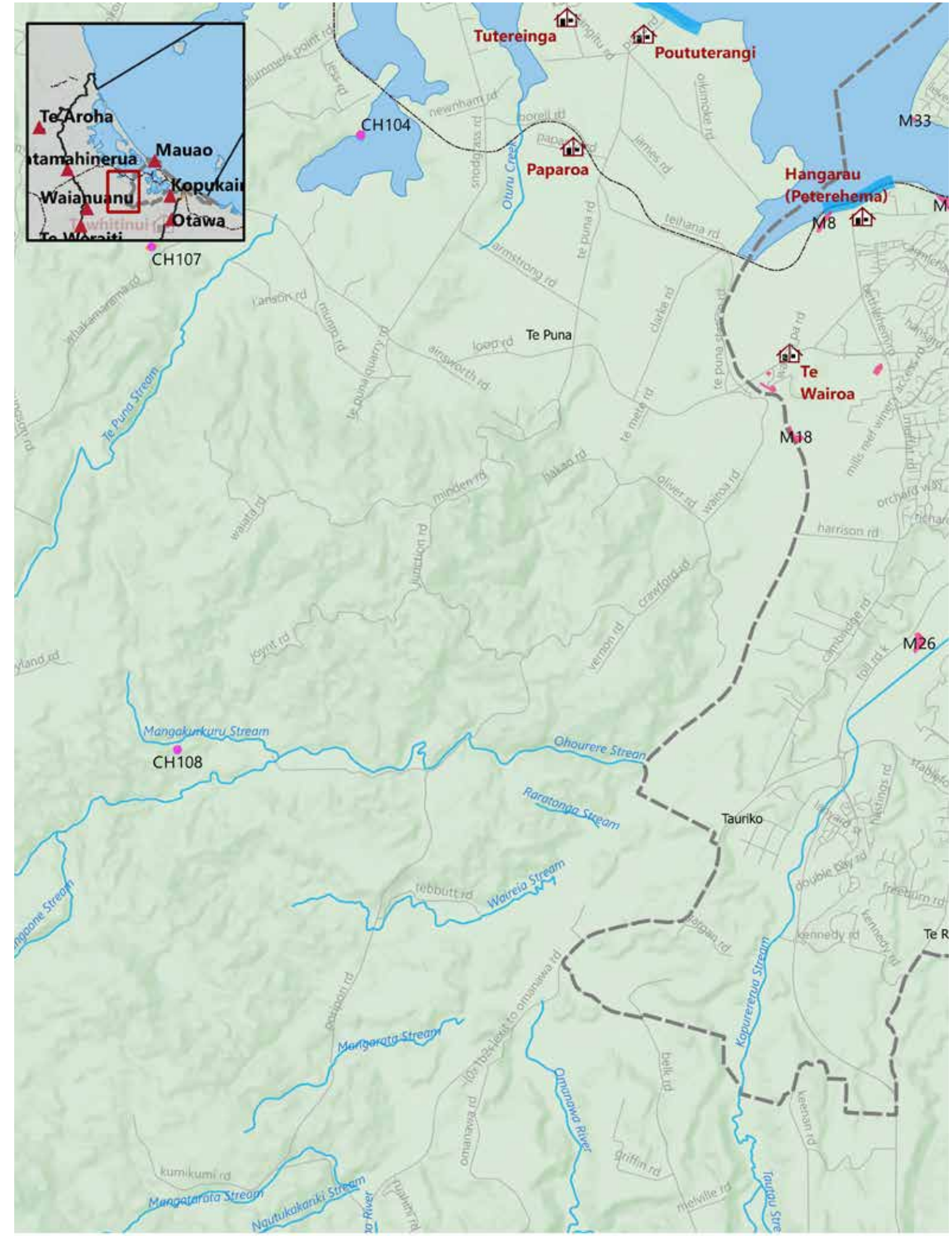
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ATLAS Map #7

Marae	TCC Heritage Area	TCC Boundary	Indicative Area of Interest
Policy 17 Area	Road		
Mauao Mataitai Reserve	Railway		

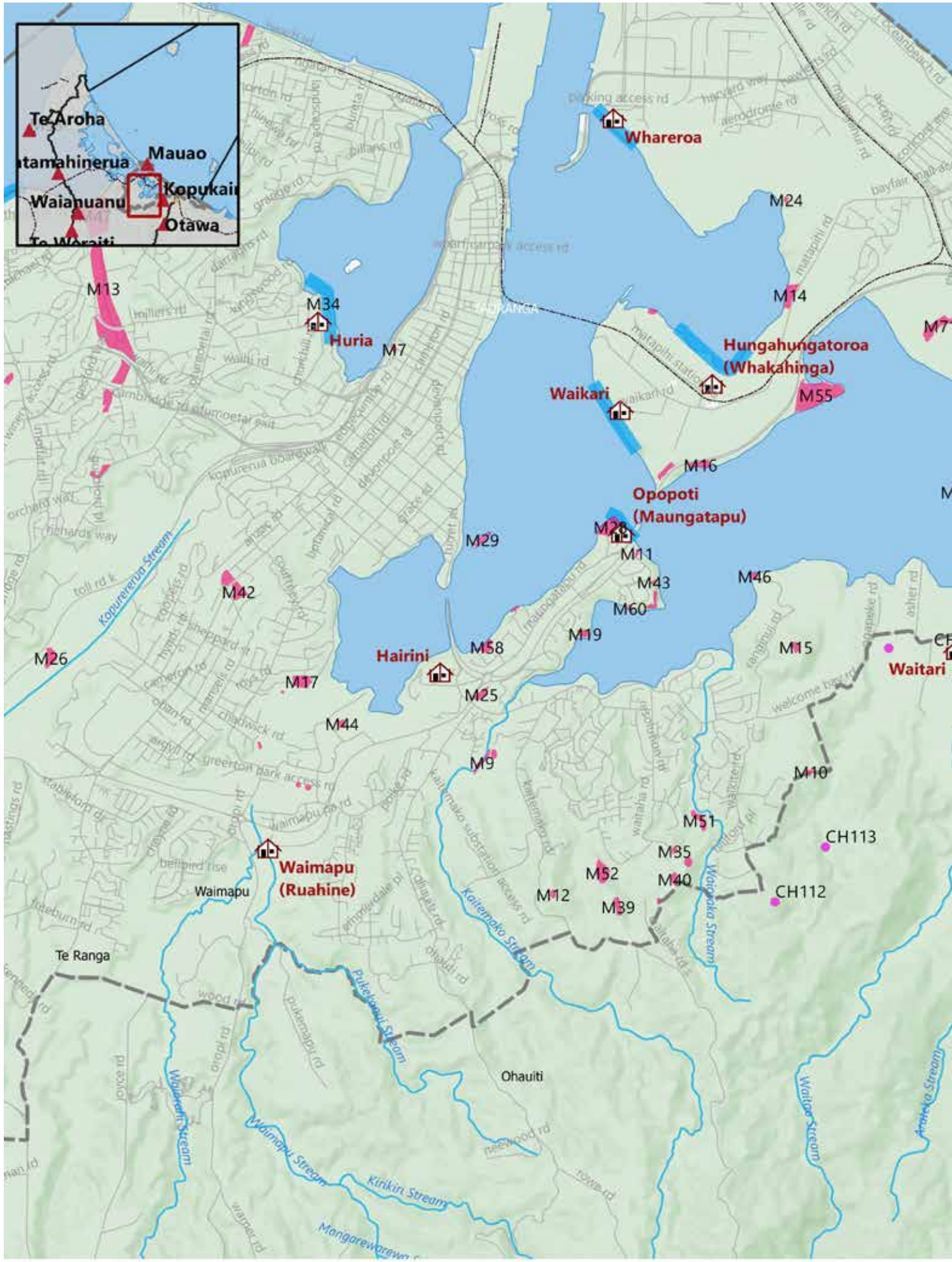
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ATLAS Map #8

Marae	Policy 17 Area	TCC Boundary	Indicative Area of Interest
TCC Heritage Area	WBOP Heritage Area	Road	Awa (Rivers & Streams)
Mauao Mataitai Reserve	WBOP Heritage Site	Railway	

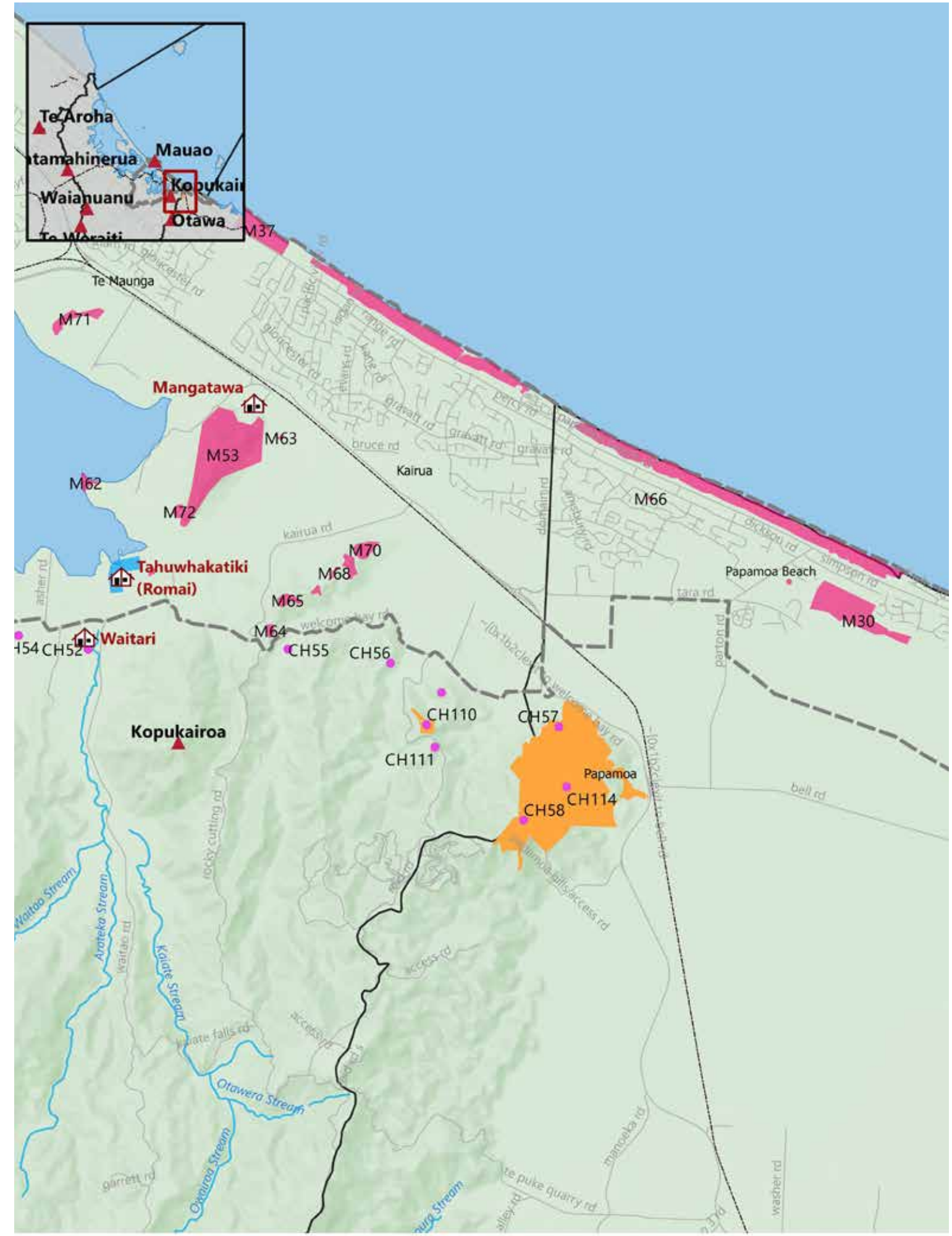
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ATLAS Map #9

Marae	Policy 17 Area	TCC Boundary	Awa (Rivers & Streams)
TCC Heritage Area	WBOP Heritage Area	Road	Indicative Area of Interest
WBOP Heritage Site	Railway		

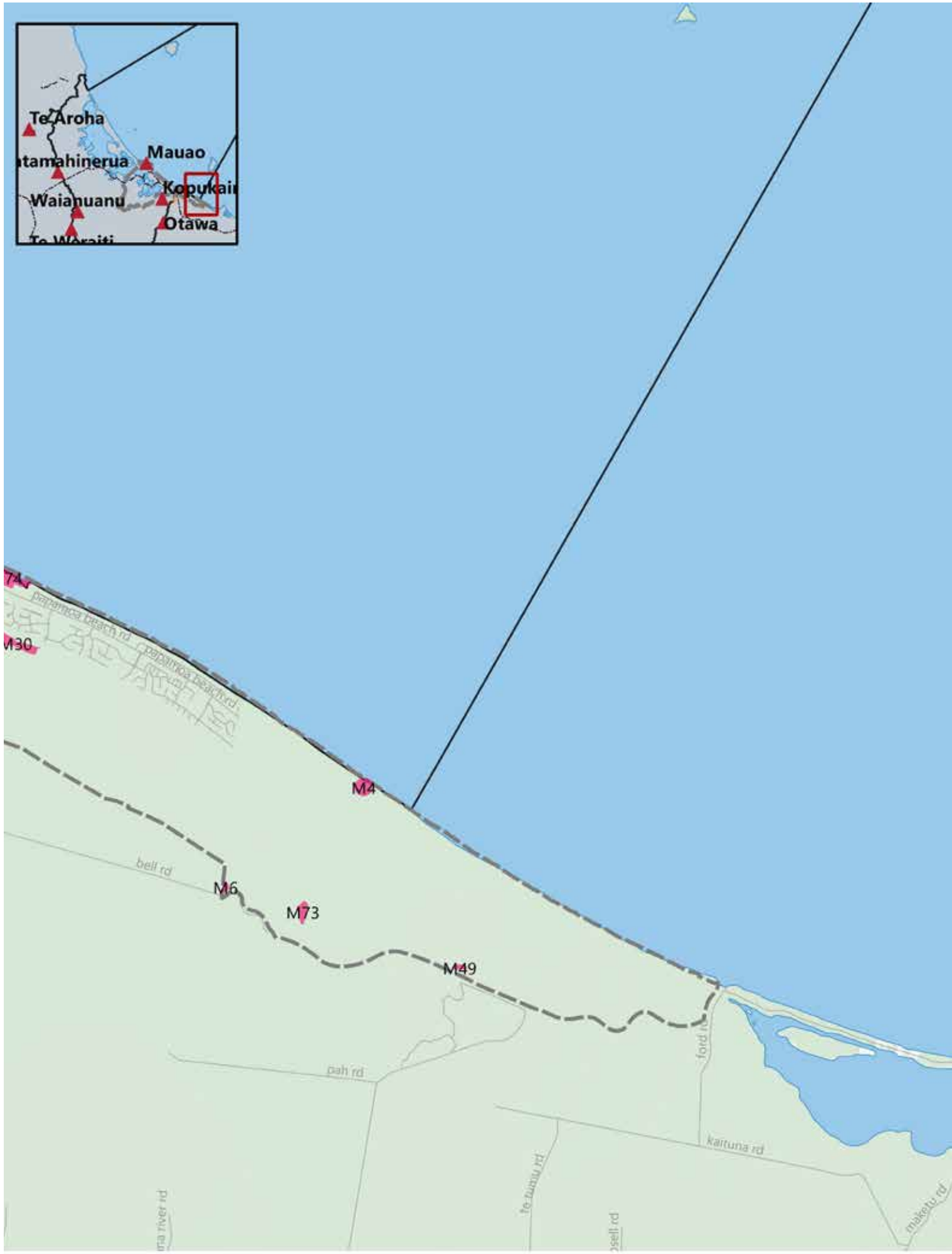
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ATLAS Map #10

Marae	Policy 17 Area	TCC Boundary	Awa (Rivers & Streams)
TCC Heritage Area	WBOP Heritage Area	Road	Indicative Area of Interest
WBOP Heritage Site	Railway		

0 500 1000 m



■ TCC Heritage Area
 TCC Boundary
 — Road
 Indicative Area of Interest

ATLAS
Map #11

